Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide
2006

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WHAT'S NEW

Major Changes in the Fire Occurrence Reporting System

In May 2005, the BIA's Fire Occurrence Reporting System was substantially overhauled. Most significantly, the Fire Reporting Module of the Shared Application Computer System (SACS) was retired from its decade-long service as the BIA's corporate computer database for fire occurrence data.

The SACS was replaced by the Fire Reporting Module of the Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI), which now serves BIA, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service. In comparison with SACS, the WFMI provides substantial improvements that make it easier to enter a fire report while improving the quality of the data collected. Key features include accessibility via Internet with a common browser, agency and unit-specific pick lists for most fields, agency-specific and context-sensitive help screens, and robust data validation.

Historical fire occurrence records from SACS (as of May 4, 2005) were transferred to WFMI. All records passed the most critical data validation tests that allowed them to be stored in WFMI. However, many records failed lesser validation tests, which resulted in them being flagged as "incomplete" in WFMI. Users must edit these records in WFMI to resolve the validation errors, thereby changing their status to "complete".

In developing this interagency system, the three agencies modified their fire occurrence reporting elements in an attempt to standardize as much as possible. In addition to switching to the WFMI, this effort has required major revisions to the Fire Occurrence Reporting Instructions (this document) and the accompanying Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA). See Appendix B for a master template of the fire report.

Support Actions

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2003, the BIA's Fire Code System Business Procedures (see Appendix E) stated that, for several support action (Type 3 incidents) scenarios, "Fire Code will be used in place of the support action fire number when entering an obligation into the Federal Finance System".

This guidance was further interpreted to mean that it was not longer necessary to document such support actions in the Fire Occurrence Reporting System. Indeed, the Fire Code section of the 2004 "Blue Book" states that "BIA/Tribal units will no longer create a support action fire report when responding to another unit's fire."

While not required for fiscal purposes, the Individual Fire Reports for support actions are necessary to document their contribution to a unit's workload for planning purposes. Accordingly, the Fire Occurrence Reporting section of the 2005 "Blue Book" (see Appendix D) reinstates the old policy, where an Individual Fire Report is required for every support action.

Fire Code

Beginning in 2004, BIA Individual Fire Reports require a valid Fire Code for all Type 1 (suppressed wildland fire) incidents. A Fire Code may be required for other incident types, including certain Type 3 (support action) incidents.

Fire Codes should be obtained from the Fire Code System web site. The BIA's agency-specific guidance regarding the Fire Code system can be found in Appendix E.

Prescribed Fires and Wildland Fire Use Incidents

Since 2003, data for prescribed fires and other fuels treatments have been reported on the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) website; however, NPFORS has not replaced the Fire Occurrence Reporting System!

BIA and Tribal units still must document prescribed fires and wildland fire use incidents (Type 4 incidents) in the Fire Occurrence Reporting System. This requires an Individual Fire Report and includes the Fuels Management sub-form in WFMI. The fire report has been modified to minimize duplication of data also collected in NFPORS.

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Data

Beginning in 2003, the BIA Individual Fire Report was modified to include data fields needed to provide summary statistics associated with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the interagency 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan. These fields include:

- Pre- and post-fire condition class
- Fire regime
- Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
- Number of homes/significant structures burned
- Gross fire suppression cost

These changes to the fire report were announced via formal memorandum that included an attachment with definitions and instructions for the new fields. These instructions have also been incorporated into this version of the Fire Occurrence Reporting System User's Guide and the corresponding help screens in WFMI.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR FIRE OCCURRENCE REPORTING

Note: in addition to the information below, formal BIA guidelines relating to fire occurrence can be found in the "Blue Book" (see Appendix D).

What is the BIA Fire Occurrence Reporting System?

The BIA Fire Occurrence Reporting System (FORS) is the collection of fire reporting policies, guidelines and instructions; standardized report elements and data definitions; report forms and templates; archived hard-copy documents; corporate computer database; and statistical summaries and other outputs derived from such data.

What are Individual Fire Reports?

Fire reports are official records of fires or other incidents managed by the wildland fire management program. They include descriptive and statistical information such as cause, location, action taken, damage, costs, final size, etc.

While fire reports vary in form and detail from agency to agency, the BIA uses the DI-1202-BIA Individual Fire Report format (see Appendix B for a master template of the fire report). This is comprised of several components, including:

- Completed DI-1202-BIA Individual Fire Report form
- Written narrative description of incident
- Map of fire perimeter (recommended for fires 10 acres or larger in size and required for fires 100 acres or larger)
- Other documentation deemed necessary by the unit and/or Regional office, such as photographs, GPS data file, law enforcement records, etc.

Hard copy versions of the above-listed documents are filed and archived by the local unit. In addition, information from the Individual Fire Report form and narrative description must also be entered into BIA's corporate computer database, the Fire Reporting Module of the Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI).

Fire reports are legal documents, and they may be examined to determine the timeliness and scope of the unit's responses. When archived in WFMI, the information from the reports is used to quantify and otherwise characterize the unit's workload for formal planning and reporting efforts. This data provides the basis for budget and resource planning and allocation decisions. It is also used to for other critical purposes, such as measuring compliance with performance elements, developing statistical summaries, etc.

What types of incidents should be documented with an Individual Fire Report?

Given the uses described above, an Individual Fire Report should be created for every incident where action was taken beyond baseline preparedness activities.

For example, a scheduled mid-day engine patrol obviously would not require a fire report; however, an after-hours engine patrol that was initiated by a smoke report, even if it ultimately proved to be a false alarm, should be documented with a fire report. In the later case, the patrol would not have normally occurred, and it probably resulted in expenditure of emergency funds (e.g. overtime for the engine crew).

The BIA fire occurrence reporting system is used to document the following types of incidents:

- Type 1*: suppressed wildland fires
- Type 2*: natural outs
- Type 3*: support actions
- Type 4*: prescribed fires (includes wildland fire use incidents)
- Type 5*: false alarms

Who is responsible for completing an Individual Fire Report?

Generally, the Incident Commander is responsible for preparing the Individual Fire Report. The local unit Line Officer or his/her designee (usually the Fire Management Officer) is responsible for approving the report.

Once the report has been prepared, it must be entered into WFMI. Access privileges (e.g. user profile and login ID) to WFMI are granted to specific individuals who are tasked with entering fire reports for specific units. Entering fire reports in WFMI is typically done by the fire clerk, dispatcher, and/or FMO at the local unit or Zone.

When is the Individual Fire Report "due"?

The Individual Fire Report must be initiated soon after the incident has concluded; however, most of the data elements can be documented while the incident is in-progress, so units are encouraged to initiate the report upon initial action.

Deadlines for entering fire reports in WFMI are as follows:

- Suppressed wildland fires: within 14 days after the fire is declared "out".
- Natural outs and false alarms: within 14 days after discovery or notification.
- Support actions: within 14 days after all resources belonging the unit making the support action report have been released from the incident or other support activities have ceased.
- Prescribed fires: within 14 days after project field operations have concluded

In some cases, these deadlines will require the user to initially enter estimates rather than actual data figures. For example, the actual burned acreage may not be known until GPS data can be collected and processed in GIS. Such instances should not delay the preparation of the Individual Fire Report beyond the deadlines noted above; however, once the actual/final data is available, the hardcopy fire report and data in WFMI must be updated accordingly.

What are the records management requirements for Individual Fire Reports?

The completed Individual Fire Report form may be a "manual" version, where the DI-1202-BIA template has been filled in by hand in ink. The information subsequently must be documented in an "electronic" version of the fire report in WFMI. It is imperative that the information entered for the "electronic" version in WFMI exactly matches the "manual" version.

If a "manual" version was not prepared (that is, if the fire report was documented directly in WFMI), then a hard copy of the "electronic" version must be printed from WFMI.

In either case, the hard copy fire report must be signed to indicate its approval by the Line Officer or his/her designee.

Whenever information (such as final acreage figures) is updated, it must be noted on both the approved hard copy of the Individual Fire Report and the "electronic" version in WFMI.

The local unit or Zone should prepare a separate file of all hard copy documents associated with an Individual Fire Report (see list of fire report components in the section above entitled "What are Individual

Fire Reports?"). The file also should include pertinent digital data (i.e. computer files, preferably saved on optical media such as CD or DVD), such as GPS points/tracks and digital photographs. Files should be named with reference to calendar year and fire/incident/project number.

These files must be permanently retained, as dictated by the BIA's record management policies and guidelines. Typically, the local unit or Zone should keep all files for the previous 10 years on-site and readily accessible. Older files must be retained, but may be moved off-site for long-term archival. Consult your local Records Manager for additional information.

Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with these reporting requirements?

Fire occurrence reports are very important, and everyone involved must be committed to creating complete and accurate records. If you are uncertain about the requirements or need other assistance, your first contact should be to your Regional FMO. If the Regional FMO is unable to fulfill your needs, you should then contact the BIA's national fire occurrence Subject Matter Expert (SME) (see Appendix A).

By signing the Individual Fire Report to indicate approval, the Line Officer or his/her designee attests that the fire reporting requirements have been fulfilled.

The Regional FMO should monitor fire reporting activities for all units under the Region's jurisdiction to ensure all required data is being collected and archived appropriately. In addition, data in WFMI will be reviewed periodically by the Regional FMO and national SME for quality assurance. Any irregularities noted may trigger an audit of a unit's reporting practices and files.

Periodic audits may also be done in the absence of known problems. Such audits are not conducted for the purpose of finding reporting violations. Rather, these audits provide an opportunity to thoroughly review a unit's reporting practices and files to showcase strong points, identify weaknesses, and develop specific recommendations to maximize the efficiency of the reporting effort and to ensure the quality of the data.

Who do I contact if I need help?

Please read through this document first, as it provides the answers to almost all basic questions about the BIA's fire occurrence reporting system. If additional help is needed, you must first determine the nature of your request. General questions regarding fire occurrence should be directed to BIA's national fire occurrence subject matter expert (SME). Technical questions regarding the WFMI system should be directed to the WFMI system staff.

User support contact information for the BIA's national fire occurrence SME and WFMI system staff can be found in Appendix A.

INCIDENT TYPE DEFINITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Overview

Incidents are classified according to their Incident Type, which is the pairing of the codes for Fire Type and Protection Type. Reporting requirements (e.g. mandatory data fields and specific reporting instructions) vary depending on this classification. See Appendix C for a listing of mandatory fields by Incident Type.

The BIA's definitions for Fire Types and Protection Types are presented below. For each Incident Type, there is a corresponding template – a blank DI-1202-BIA Individual Fire Report form that is specific for the given Incident Type. In these templates, mandatory fields appear normal, while non-mandatory fields are shaded gray. These templates are intended primarily for use as job aids; however, a hard copy of a template can be filled in by hand to prepare a manual version of an Individual Fire Report for the corresponding Incident Type.

While these templates are also accessible on-line from the WFMI instructions and help menus, they are NOT data entry screens for WFMI.

> *Note: The Fire Type/Protection Type templates are in PDF format and can only be viewed using the Adobe Acrobat Reader. If you do not have the Adobe Acrobat Reader you must download and install it before attempting to view these templates. If you are running on a Modernization Unix platform, contact your system administrator.*

The WFMI allows users to enter data in non-mandatory fields at their discretion. However, if a fire report is lacking data for one or more mandatory fields, WFMI will flag the report as "incomplete". Incomplete reports will not be included in official statistical summaries, nor in datasets for formal planning efforts. Because of this, units must make every effort to collect data for mandatory fields and resolve any outstanding incomplete fire reports in WMFI.

Fire Type 1 – Wildland Fires Suppressed

All wildland fires suppressed by BIA employees regardless of land ownership; or by contractors or cooperators on BIA-protected land. Also includes unwanted fires on BIA-protected lands for which an appropriate management response, such as a confinement or containment strategy, was selected in lieu of full suppression.

> Special Case: Fire Type 1 also applies to the escaped portions of prescribed burns and wildland fire use incidents that exceed their prescriptions and are then suppressed or managed with an appropriate management response such as a confinement or containment strategy. In these cases, the escaped portion should be documented in a separate, Type 1, fire report, using the General Remarks field to fully describe the event and identify the corresponding pre-escape (i.e. Type 4) incident by its Calendar Year and Fire Number.

Protection Types associated with Fire Type 1

Protection Type 1 (see Incident Type 11 template) – Trust land protected by BIA. The BIA has the fire suppression responsibility.

Protection Type 2 (see Incident Type 12 template) – Trust lands protected by another Federal agency via formal agreement (including mutual aid agreements). Another agency does the suppression work.

Protection Type 3 (see Incident Type 13 template) – Trust lands protected by a non-Federal agency (e.g. tribe, state, county, or city) under a cooperative agreement, memorandum of understanding, contract, or compact.

Protection Type 4 (see Incident Type 14 template) – Trust lands where action is limited to monitoring or reduced suppression response because of low fire danger or low resource impact.

Protection Type 5 (see Incident Type 15 template) – Other (non-Trust) lands not under agreement, memorandum of understanding, or contract, but where BIA or Tribal Compact suppression action was taken to prevent fire spread to Trust lands.

Protection Type 6 (see Incident Type 16 template) – Other (non-Trust) lands protected by BIA or Tribal Compact under a memorandum of understanding, interagency mutual aid agreement, or contract.

Fire Type 2 – Natural Outs

All wildland fires discovered after they have been extinguished by natural causes regardless of cause or location within agency lands. Also used for fires extinguished prior to dispatch of suppression forces. No suppression action took place by the dispatched resources.

Protection Types associated with Fire Type 2

Protection Type 1 (see Incident Type 21 template) – Trust land protected by BIA. The BIA has the fire suppression responsibility.

Protection Type 2 (see Incident Type 22 template) – Trust lands protected by another Federal agency via formal agreement (including mutual aid agreements). Another agency does the suppression work.

Protection Type 3 (see Incident Type 23 template) – Trust lands protected by a non-Federal agency (e.g. tribe, state, county, or city) under a cooperative agreement, memorandum of understanding, contract, or compact.

Protection Type 5 (see Incident Type 25 template) – Other (non-Trust) lands not under agreement, memorandum of understanding, or contract, but where BIA or Tribal Compact suppression action was taken to prevent fire spread to Trust lands.

Protection Type 6 (see Incident Type 26 template) – Other (non-Trust) lands protected by BIA or Tribal Compact under a memorandum of understanding, interagency mutual aid agreement, or contract.

Fire Type 3 – Support Actions

Assistance provided at the request of a cooperator for the suppression of active or anticipated fires, or assistance provided to prescribed fire operations in a cooperator's jurisdiction. Also used for tracking support for non-local cooperators, such as using unit personnel and resources to fill resource orders or otherwise provide support to off-unit incidents.

Please note that Fire Type 3 does NOT include fire suppression responses provided under established local mutual aid agreements (these would be reported using Fire Type 1/Protection Type 6).

Protection Types associated with Fire Type 3

Protection Type 7 (see Incident Type 37 template) – Support actions by BIA or Tribal Compact resources.

Fire Type 4 – Prescribed Fires

All BIA fires implemented or managed in accordance with approved Fire Management and Prescribed Fire Plans. This includes management-ignited prescribed burns and wildland fire use incidents.

> Special Case: Wildfire ignitions that occur within prescribed burn units, with fire behavior that is in prescription, may be treated as prescribed burns.
>
> Special Case: Prescribed burns and wildland fire use incidents that exceed their prescriptions and are suppressed require two fire reports. Prepare one report, using Fire Type 4, to represent only the portion of the fire that burned within prescription, using the "Escape" field to indicate that suppression action was taken and to identify the corresponding post-escape (i.e. Type 1) incident by its Calendar Year and Fire Number. Prepare another report, using Fire Type 1, to represent the escaped portion of the incident.

Protection Types associated with Fire Type 4

Protection Type 8 (see Incident Type 48 template) – Management-ignited prescribed burns.

Protection Type 9 (see Incident Type 49 template) – Wildland fires ignited by lightning, volcanic activity, or other natural ignition sources and managed as wildland fire use incidents.

Fire Type 5 – False Alarms

All reported fires for which a response was initiated (e.g. detection patrol, initial attack resources dispatched, etc.), but no suppression action took place because the fire did not occur, or it was not found in spite of efforts to locate it (presumed false alarm).

> Special Case: If no response action was taken, do not prepare a report.

Protection Types associated with Fire Type 5

Protection Type 1 (see Incident Type 51 template) – Trust land protected by BIA. The BIA has the fire suppression responsibility.

Protection Type 2 (see Incident Type 52 template) – Trust lands protected by another Federal agency via formal agreement (including mutual aid agreements). Another agency does the suppression work.

Protection Type 3 (see Incident Type 53 template) – Trust lands protected by a non-Federal agency (e.g. tribe, state, county, or city) under a cooperative agreement, memorandum of understanding, contract, or compact.

Protection Type 5 (see Incident Type 55 template) – Other (non-Trust) lands not under agreement, memorandum of understanding, or contract, but where BIA or Tribal Compact resources took action to potentially prevent fire spread to Trust lands.

Protection Type 6 (see Incident Type 56 template) – Other (non-Trust) lands protected by BIA or Tribal Compact under a memorandum of understanding, interagency mutual aid agreement, or contract.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DI-1202-BIA INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields for general information that applies to virtually every type of incident. In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

Status of Fire Report: This field only appears on copies of the Individual Fire Report printed from WFMI and is not user-editable. In WFMI, this field is populated automatically, with status assigned as follows:

> Complete – Indicates that all mandatory fields have been completed for this Fire Type/Protection Type. In addition, all data are in compliance with validation criteria.
>
> Incomplete – Indicates that one or more mandatory fields is lacking data and/or some data has failed validation tests. Records will remain flagged as incomplete until they are manually edited in WFMI to correct these deficiencies.

Bureau: Bureau/Agency associated with the Reporting Unit. This will be "Bureau of Indian Affairs" for all BIA and Tribal units. In WFMI, this field is populated automatically, based on the Reporting Unit.

Region: Descriptive name of the BIA Region associated with the Reporting Unit. Example – Eastern Oklahoma Region.

Region is a required field for all Incident Types. In WFMI, this field is populated automatically, based on the Reporting Unit.

Reporting Unit: Descriptive name of the Reporting Unit. Example – Wind River Agency. The list of recognized BIA and Tribal Reporting Units can be found in Appendix F.

Reporting Unit is a required field for all incidents. In WFMI, the user selects from a pick list, with the choice(s) dependent upon the units associated with the user's profile.

Unit Identifier: The official (usually 5-character) unit identifier associated with the Reporting Unit (see Appendix F). Example – AZHOA (for Hopi Agency).

Unit Identifier is a required field for all Incident Types. In WFMI, this field is populated automatically, based on the Reporting Unit.

Please note that BIA's alpha-numeric organization codes (e.g. H65 for Hopi Agency) are no longer used for fire reporting purposes.

Calendar Year: The 4-digit calendar year associated with the incident Discovery/Start Date.

Calendar Year is a required field for all Incident Types. In WFMI, this field is populated automatically, based on the Discovery/Start Date.

Fire Number: The unique 4-digit number for the incident documented in the Individual Fire Report.

Fire Number is a required field for all Incident Types.

For each Reporting Unit, incidents should be numbered chronologically based on calendar year (i.e. the first incident that begins on or after January 1 of each year should be given Fire Number 0001). Every Individual Fire Report within a given calendar year must be given its own unique Fire Number (that is, the same Fire Number cannot be assigned to multiple fire reports).

Please note that the Fire Code cannot be used as a Fire Number because the same Fire Code can be associated with more than one fire report. Furthermore, the Fire Code has alphabetic characters, and the Fire Number must consist only of digits.

Fire Code: The 4-character alpha-numeric fiscal code associated the incident. See the Fire Code guidance in Appendix E for more information. Note: the Fire Code system went into operation as of October 1, 2003.

Fire Code is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 37, 51-56.

Incident Type: The 2-digit code, comprised of the codes for Fire Type and Protection Type (see below).

Fire Type: The 1-digit code that describes the type of incident (see table below). See the section of this document entitled "Incident Type Definitions and Requirements" for more information. When combined, the Fire Type and Protection Type codes create the Incident Type code.

Fire Type is a required field for all Incident Types.

Fire Type Description	*Fire Type Code*
Wildland Fires Suppressed	1
Natural Outs	2
Support Actions	3
Prescribed Fires	4
False Alarms	5

Protection Type: The 1-digit code that describes the protection responsibility for the incident (see table below). See the section of this document entitled "Incident Type Definitions and Requirements" for more information. When combined, the Fire Type and Protection Type codes create the Incident Type code.

Protection Type is a required field for all Incident Types.

Protection Type Description	*Protection Code*	*Applies to Fire Types*
Trust land protected by BIA. BIA has the fire suppression responsibility.	1	1,2,5
Trust lands protected by another Federal agency via formal agreement (including mutual aid agreements). Another agency does the suppression work.	2	1,2,5
Trust lands protected by a non-Federal agency (e.g. tribe, state, county, or city) under a cooperative agreement, memorandum of understanding, contract, or compact.	3	1,2,5
Trust lands where action is limited to monitoring or reduced suppression response because of low fire danger or low resource impact.	4	1
Other (non-Trust) lands not under agreement, memorandum of understanding, or contract, but where BIA or Tribal Compact resources took action to potentially prevent fire spread to Trust lands.	5	1,2,5
Other (non-Trust) lands protected by BIA or Tribal Compact under memorandum of understanding, interagency mutual aid agreement, or contract.	6	1,2,5
Support actions by BIA or Tribal Compact resources.	7	3
Management-ignited prescribed burns.	8	4
Wildland fires ignited by lightning, volcanic activity, or other natural ignition sources and managed as wildland fire use incidents.	9	4

Cause Category: A short descriptor of the cause of ignition – human or natural – for the incident (see table below). Natural causes are paired with a descriptor of the ignition source. For human-caused ignitions, the source/method will be identified in the General/Specific Cause fields on the Fire Trespass section of the fire report.

Cause Category is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 48-49.

Please note that if “Natural – Other, Known” is selected, you must include an expanded description in the remarks section of the fire report.

Primary Source of Ignition
Natural – Lightning
Natural – Volcanic
Natural – Other, Known
Natural – Other, Unknown
Human

Burning Index: The 3-digit value (ranging from 0 to 300) for the NFDRS Burning Index on the incident Discovery/Start date. The Burning Index (BI) should be derived from the weather station (or Special Interest Group of stations) used to determine the unit’s initial attack resources and staffing level on the day of the fire.

Please note that the BI reported here does not necessarily correlate to the actual BI for the fire site or for the weather station listed on the fire report.

STATISTICAL DATA FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report captures details about the ownership, major vegetative cover, and burned acreage for all units affected by a wildland fire or prescribed fire incident. At least one set of data is required, and it must be entered in the first row of the form in WFMI. If needed, up to 7 additional sets of data can be specified – these should be entered in the succeeding rows.

In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

State: The 2-letter standard US Postal abbreviation for the state(s) where the incident occurred. Example – AZ (for Arizona). In WFMI, the user selects from a pick list. Because these postal abbreviations are commonly known, the list is not shown here. Please note that the States are no longer identified by their FIPS codes for fire reporting purposes.

> Special Case: When one of the Owners is “Foreign” (see below), the corresponding State field should be left blank.

State is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Owner: The 1-digit code describing the owner for a particular set (row) of statistical data (see table below).

Literally speaking, BIA does not “own” most of the land under its protection; rather, these are lands whose titles are held in trust by the US Government on behalf of Tribal and/or individual Indian owners. Such Indian trust lands protected by BIA or a contractor (including a contract Tribal fire program) working on behalf of BIA should be described using Owner code 2 (BIA). Non-trust tribal lands or Indian trust lands protected by a compact fire program should be described using Owner code 9 (Tribal). Non-trust lands owned by individual Indians should be described using Owner code 8 (Private).

Certain Reporting Units, such as Papago Agency in Arizona and Blackfeet Agency in Montana, that are adjacent to the international border between the USA and Mexico or Canada may report fires whose perimeters cross the border. In such cases, the burned area in Mexico or Canada should be documented using Owner code 0 (Foreign).

Owner is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Owner Description	*Owner Code*
BLM	1
BIA	2
NPS	3
FWS	4
USFS	5
Other Federal	6
State	7
Private	8
Tribal	9
Foreign	0

Vegetation: The 1-digit code describing the primary vegetative cover for a particular set (row) of statistical data (see table below).

Vegetation is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Vegetation Label	*Vegetation Description*	*Veg Code*
Commercial Forest Land	Land producing or capable of producing wood products such as saw timber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.	1
Non-commercial Forest Land	Land not capable of yielding wood products or commercial forest land withdrawn from timber use.	2
Nonforest, watershed	Land which has never supported forests or has been developed for nonforest uses.	3

Burned Acres: Number of acres (rounded to the nearest tenth) that burned for a particular set (row) of statistical data, as follows:

- Wildland Fires and Natural Outs: Burned Acres represents the total area within perimeter of the fire (for a particular owner).
- Prescribed Fires: Burned Acres is the number of acres of vegetation (live or dead) altered by burning, minus any significant unaltered islands of vegetation (for a particular owner).

When summed, the Burned Acres reported in the Statistical Data section of the Individual Fire Report must match the acreage reported in the Controlled/Completed Acres field.

Burned Acres is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

AGENCY DATA FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report captures data relating to the incident's name and point of origin. In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

Incident Name: Name of the incident. The name should be descriptive, yet brief, and in good taste. Typically, fires should be named with reference to their geographic location or nearby landscape features. A unit should avoid using the same name for more than one incident within any given calendar year.

In WFMI, the Incident Name is specified by the user. The name is limited to 20 alpha-numeric characters, and it can include any characters found on a standard keyboard, except two special characters – the comma and the vertical line (aka "pipe") symbol – that are reserved for use as field delimiters in output files.

The Incident Name specified on the Individual Fire Report should exactly match the name used on related documents, such as the record in the FireCode system and ICS-209 Incident Status Summary reports.

Incident Name is a required field for all Incident Types.

Reservation: The 3-digit number corresponding to Indian Reservation where the incident occurred (or threatened). Example – 101 (for the Colville Indian Reservation). See Appendix G for the list of Reservations and their codes.

For off-Reservation incidents, select the Reservation that is most logically associated with the incident. This might be the nearest Reservation, or for individually-owned Trust lands, the Reservation corresponding to the landowners' tribal affiliation.

In WFMI, the user selects from a pick list which shows only those Reservations associated with the Reporting Unit.

Reservation is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-15, 21-25, 48-49.

Owner: The 1-digit code describing the owner of the land where the incident originated (e.g. point of origin for a wildland fire). The Owner reported here must match one of the Owner entries in the Statistical Data Fields.

Owner is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Owner Description	*Owner Code*
BLM	1
BIA	2
NPS	3
FWS	4
USFS	5
Other Federal	6
State	7
Private	8
Tribal	9
Foreign	0

Location: For incidents with a spatial location, such a wildland fires, natural outs, and prescribed fires, a location must be identified for the point of origin. The location can be specified in either the Geographic (i.e. latitude/longitude) or Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system (UTM), but not both.

In WFMI, the coordinate system and location coordinates are specified by the user. Once the coordinates are entered for the selected system, WFMI also calculates and stores the location information for the other coordinate system.

Please note that locations are no longer specified using the Public Land Survey System (i.e. "legal" descriptions of parcel locations).

A location (either Latitude/Longitude or UTM coordinates) is required for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Datum: Short descriptor of the geographic datum corresponding to the location coordinates that follow (see table below).

Generally speaking, fire location coordinates read from older UGSG topographic maps are referenced in NAD27. Locations that are derived using GPS are often referenced in NAD83 or WGS84.

Selecting the wrong datum will result in minor inaccuracies (generally less than 100 meters, but enough to be of concern) when the fire origin location coordinates are plotted using GIS. Contact a GIS or GPS expert if you are not sure which datum to select.

To minimize confusion, units are encouraged to select one datum as a standard and then program their GPS units to display and output all coordinates in reference to the selected datum.

Datum is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Datum Description
NAD27
NAD83
WGS72
WGS84

Latitude and Longitude: The location coordinates for the incident's point of origin, expressed in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds.

Since all BIA Reporting Units are located in North America, coordinates should be entered as positive values that will then be associated with north latitude and west longitude (in other words, do not express these western hemisphere longitudes as negative values).

UTM: The location coordinates for the incident's point of origin, expressed in reference to a specific UTM Zone (2-digit), with Northing (7-digit) and Easting (6-digit) values in meters.

FIRE MANGAGEMENT FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields characterizing the response to an Incident. In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

These fields describe when an action occurred, what type of action was taken, and how big the incident was at that time.

Time and Date fields: In WFMI, date and time values are specified by the user. Dates should be expressed in MMDDYYYY format. Times should be expressed in HHMM format, using military time. To enter a time value for midnight, use “2359” or “0001” (rather than “24000” or “0000”) for the corresponding date.

Discovery/Start Date and Time: The date and time that an incident was discovered (Wildland Fire, Natural Out, Wildland Fire Use incident), initially reported (Wildland Fire, Natural Out, Wildland Fire Use incident, False Alarm), or otherwise when actions were initiated by the Reporting unit (Support Action and Management-ignited Prescribed Fire project).

Discovery/Start Date and Time are required for all Incident Types.

Discovery Type: The 1-letter code corresponding to the type of resource that discovered the incident (see table below).

Discovery Type is a mandatory field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

Discovery Code	*Discovery Type Description*
A	Bureau Lookout
B	Other Lookout
C	Bureau Fire Patrol Person
D	Other Bureau Employee
E	Cooperator Employee
F	Bureau Patrol Aircraft
G	Cooperator Patrol Aircraft
H	Other Aircraft
I	Permittee (all persons holding a use-permit or contract on Bureau lands)
J	Visitor
K	Local Resident (permanent resident living on or adjacent to Bureau lands)
L	Other (explain in Remarks)
M	Smokejumper Patrol Flight
N	Non-fire-related Bureau Flight

Discovery Acres: The fire size (rounded to the nearest tenth acre) at the time of Discovery/Start.

Discovery Acres is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

Initial Attack Date and Time: The date and time when initial attack operations first commenced (Wildland Fire) or a response was initiated (Wildland Fire Use incident or False Alarm) for the incident.

Initial Attack Date and Time are required fields for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 49, 51-56.

Initial Attack Type: The 1-letter code corresponding to the type of resources that performed the initial response to the incident (see table below). Up to 4 groups of resources can be identified.

Note: only report those resources that were involved in the initial response phase of the incident (i.e. if the incident exceeds initial attack, do not report those resources used during the extended attack phase).

Resource typing criteria can be found in Appendix H.

Initial Attack Type is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 49, 51-56.

IA Type Code	*Initial Attack Type Description*	*IA Amount Count*
U	Aircraft – Reconnaissance	Each
K	Airtanker (Type 1)	Number of drops
J	Airtanker (Type 2)	Number of drops
I	Airtanker - SEAT (Type 3 or 4)	Number of drops
Q	Dozer (Type 1)	Each
P	Dozer (Type 2 or 3)	Each
O	Dozer (Type 4, 5, or 6)	Each
E	Engines (Type 1 or 2)	Each
D	Engines (Type 3, 4, or 5)	Each
C	Engines (Type 6 or 7)	Each
A	Explosives	Number of crews
V	Handcrew (Type 1)	Number of people
F	Handcrew (Type 2)	Number of people
N	Helicopter (Type 1)	Number of drops
M	Helicopter (Type 2)	Number of drops
L	Helicopter (Type 3 or 4)	Number of drops
H	Helitack crew	Number of people
S	Monitoring fire by air	Flights
T	Monitoring fire by ground	Person Days
W	Overhead with own vehicle	Each
B	Plows or trenchers (all Types)	Each
G	Smokejumper	Number of people
R	Watertenders	Each
X	Other equipment (describe in remarks)	Each
Y	Other firefighters (describe in remarks)	Number of people
Z	Other (none of the above, describe in remarks)	Describe in remarks

Initial Attack Amount: The quantity of resources for each Initial Attack type for each group reported in the preceding field. Quantities vary by type, as noted in the table above.

Special Case: For an aerially-delivered resource (i.e. airtanker, helicopter equipped to make drops, smokejumper aircraft, helicopter shuttling helitack) that was dispatched but subsequently did not deliver its payload, enter 0 (zero) for the Initial Attack Amount.

Note: only count those resources that were involved in the initial response phase of the incident (i.e. if the incident exceeds initial attack, do not report those resources used during the extended attack phase).

Combined with Initial Attack Type, Initial Attack Amount is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 49, 51-56.

Initial Attack Acres: The fire size (rounded to the nearest tenth acre) at the time initial response operations commenced.

Initial Attack Acres is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 49.

Controlled/Completed Date and Time: The date and time when the incident was controlled (Wildland Fire) or completed (Prescribed Fire, including Wildland Fire Use incident).

Controlled/Completed Date and Time are required fields for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 48-49.

Controlled/Completed Acres: The fire size (rounded to the nearest tenth acre) at the time the incident was controlled (Wildland Fire), completed (Prescribed Fire, including Wildland Fire Use incident), or otherwise assessed to have no further potential for growth (Natural Out). Acres should be counted as follows:

- Wildland Fires and Natural Outs: Burned Acres represents the total area within perimeter of the fire.
- Prescribed Fires, including Wildland Fire Use incidents: Burned Acres is the number of acres of vegetation (live or dead) altered by burning, minus any significant unaltered islands of vegetation.

The Controlled/Completed Acres reported should match the sum of the Burned Acres reported in the Statistical Data section of the Individual Fire Report.

Controlled/Completed Acres is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Declared Out Date: The date when the incident was declared out.

Declared Out Date is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

SITE DATA FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields describing the incident site. In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

Topography: The 1-digit code describing the topography of the incident site (see table below).

For all incidents, regardless of size, this field should be used to describe the topography at the incident's point of origin.

Topography is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

Topog Code	*Topography Description*
1	Ridgetop
2	Saddle
3	Upper 1/3 of slope
4	Middle 1/3 of slope
5	Lower 1/3 of slope
6	Canyon Bottom
7	Valley Bottom
8	Mesa or Plateau
9	Flat or Rolling

Aspect: The 1-digit code describing the aspect of the incident site (see table below).

For all incidents, regardless of size, this field should be used to describe the aspect at the incident's point of origin.

Aspect is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

Aspect Code	*Aspect Description*
0	Flat
1	North
2	Northeast
3	East
4	Southeast
5	South
6	Southwest
7	West
8	Northwest
9	Ridgetop

Slope: The 1-digit code describing the slope class (expressed as a range, in percent) of the incident site (see table below).

For all incidents, regardless of size, this field should be used to describe the slope at the incident's point of origin.

Slope is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

Slope Code	*Slope Class Description*
1	0 - 25%
2	26 - 40%
3	41 - 55%
4	56 - 75%
5	Over 75%

Elevation: The 1-digit code describing the elevation class (expressed as a range, in feet above sea level) of the incident site (see table below).

For all incidents, regardless of size, this field should be used to describe the elevation at the incident's point of origin.

Elevation is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 49.

Elev Code	*Elevation Class Description*
0	0 - 500 feet
1	501 - 1500 feet
2	1501 - 2500 feet
3	2501 - 3500 feet
4	3501 - 4500 feet
5	4501 - 5500 feet
6	5501 - 6500 feet
7	6501 - 7500 feet
8	7501 - 8500 feet
9	Over 8500 feet

Weather Station: The 6-digit National Weather Service ID for the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) weather station that best represents the predominate weather and climate conditions for the incident site.

In WFMI, the weather station ID number is entered by the user (not selected from a pick list), so users must be familiar with the weather stations used by their unit.

FBPS Fuel Model: The 2-digit code describing the predominate Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS) fuel model for the incident site (see table below). Descriptions of the FBPS fuel models can be found in Appendix J.

FBPS FM Code	*FBPS Fuel Model Description*
01	Short grass (1 foot)
02	Timber (grass & understory)
03	Tall grass (2.5 feet)
04	Chaparral (6 feet)
05	Brush (2 feet)
06	Dormant brush, hardwood slash
07	Southern rough
08	Closed timber litter

FBPS FM Code	*FBPS Fuel Model Description*
09	Hardwood litter
10	Timber (litter & understory)
11	Light logging slash
12	Medium logging slash
13	Heavy logging slash
14	Debris pile
15	Custom

MSGC Fuel Model: The 1-letter code describing the predominate NFDRS fuel model for the incident site (see table below). This will be combined with the other MSGC fields to create the Fuel Model/Slope Class/Grass Type/Climate Class code needed to generate NFDRS outputs.

Full descriptions of the NFDRS fuel models can be found in Appendix J. This Appendix also includes a "crosswalk" chart, which will be useful in correlating the NFDRS fuel model to the FBPS fuel model identified in the previous field.

NFDRS FM Code	*NFDRS Fuel Model Description*
A	Western annual grasses
B	Mature brush (6 feet)
C	Open pine with grass
D	Southern rough
E	Hardwood litter (Fall)
F	Intermountain-west brush
G	Dense conifer with heavy litter
H	Short-needle conifer
I	Heavy slash
J	Medium slash
K	Light slash
L	Western perennial grasses
N	Sawgrass
O	High pocosin
P	Southern long-needle pine
Q	Alaska black spruce
R	Hardwood litter (Summer)
S	Tundra
T	Sagebrush with grass
U	Western long-needle pine

MSGC Slope: The 1-digit code describing the predominate slope class (expressed as a range, in percent) for the incident site. This will be combined with the other MSGC fields to create the Fuel Model/Slope Class/Grass Type/Climate Class code needed to generate NFDRS outputs.

The MSGC Slope code reported here should match the Slope code reported previously for the incident site (see Slope field described above).

MSGC Grass: The 1-letter code describing the predominate grass type for the incident site (see table below). This will be combined with the other MSGC fields to create the Fuel Model/Slope Class/Grass Type/Climate Class code needed to generate NFDRS outputs.

Grass Code	*Grass Type Description*
A	Annual
P	Perennial

Annuals sprout from a seed each year, grow, reach maturity and die usually all in one season. This process is not affected significantly by seasonal weather factors such as temperature or precipitation. The loading of fine fuels associated with annual grasses shifts from live to dead and stays there for the duration of the season.

Perennial grasses on the other hand, generally start in a dormant condition, grow, reach maturity, then go back into dormancy. Their cycle is greatly affected by temperature and precipitation. For perennial grasses, the shift from live to dead is much slower and may even stop or reverse if the right combinations of temperature and
precipitation occur during the season.

Where both annual and perennial grasses occur together, select the predominate grass type for the site.

MSGC Climate: The 1-digit code describing the climate class for the incident site (see table below). This will be combined with the other MSGC fields to create the Fuel Model/Slope Class/Grass Type/Climate Class code needed to generate NFDRS outputs.

Full descriptions and a map of the climate classes can be found in Appendix K.

Climate Code	*Climate Class Description*
1	Arid/Semi-arid
2	Sub-humid (rain deficient in Summer)
3	Sub-humid (rain adequate all year)/Humid
4	Wet

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI): A “yes” or “no” response indicating whether the incident qualifies as a “WUI fire”.

A Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fire is an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire that threatens loss of life or property within the WUI. The fire may or may not originate within the WUI.

WUI areas are areas where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Definitions of what constitutes a WUI area will vary from area to area. Consult the unit’s Fire Management Plan to determine if WUI areas are identified. If any part of the fire falls within an identified WUI area and/or threatens a WUI area, enter “Yes”; if not, enter “No”.

WUI is a required field for the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Structures: The total number of homes and/or significant structures burned/destroyed. A significant structure is defined as a structure having an identified value, currently being used for an intended purpose, or having historical significance or artistic qualities.

Structures is a required field the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

FIRE ECOLOGY FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields describing the fire regime and pre- and post-fire ecological conditions of the incident site. At least one set of data is required, and it must be entered in the first row of the form in WFMI. If needed, up to 4 additional sets of data can be specified – these should be entered in the succeeding rows.

In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

Note: after the initial data entry, WFMI will sort the sets (rows) of Fire Ecology data so that they are displayed in descending order according to the acreage reported for each set.

Fire Regime Group: Short descriptor of the fire regime group (see table below) for a given set (row) of fire ecology data fields.

Fire Regime Group is a required field the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Fire Regime	*Fire Return Interval*	*Fire Severity*	*Vegetative Examples*
I	0-35 years	Low	Ponderosa pine, other long needle pine species, and dry site Douglas-fir
II	0-35 years	Stand Replacement	Drier grassland types, tall grass prairie, and some Pacific chaparral & southern rough ecosystems
III	35-100 years	Mixed	Interior dry site shrub communities such as sagebrush and chaparral ecosystems
IV	35-100 years	Stand Replacement	Lodgepole pine and jack pine
V	Over 200 years	Stand Replacement	Temperate rain forest, boreal forest, and high elevation conifer species

Pre-fire Condition Class: Short descriptor of the fire condition class that existed prior to the incident for a given set (row) of fire ecology data fields (see table below).

Pre-fire Condition Class a required field the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Condition Class	*Short Descriptor*	*Full Description*
1	Within historical ranges	For the most part, Fire Regimes in this Fire Condition Class are within historical ranges. Vegetation composition and structure are intact. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire is relatively low. Maintenance management such as prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments is needed to prevent these lands from becoming degraded.
2	Moderately altered from historic ranges	Fire Regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical return level by either increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified on these lands. To restore the historical fire regime, these lands may require restoration by prescribed fire, mechanical or chemical treatments, and the subsequent reintroduction of native plants.
3	Significantly altered from historic ranges	Fire Regimes on these lands have been significantly altered from their historical return interval. Vegetation condition, structure and diversity have been significantly altered. Because fire regimes have been extensively altered, the risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Consequently, these lands verge on the greatest risk of ecological collapse. To restore the historical fire regime these lands may require multiple mechanical or chemical restoration treatments before prescribed fire can be utilized to manage fuels or obtain other desired benefits.

Post-fire Condition Class: Short descriptor of the fire condition class that existed after the incident for a given set of fire ecology data fields (see table above).

Post-fire Condition Class a required field the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

Acres: Number of acres (rounded to the nearest tenth acre) within the fire perimeter corresponding to a given set (row) of fire ecology data fields.

When summed, the acres reported in the Fire Ecology section of the Individual Fire Report must match the acreage reported in the Controlled/Completed Acres field.

Fire Ecology Acres is a required field the following Incident Types: 11-16, 21-26, 48-49.

GENERAL REMARKS FIELD

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains a narrative description of the incident. In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

SIGNATURE BLOCK FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields listing information about the person(s) who provided the data on the Individual Fire Report, authorized the Individual Fire Report, and then entered it into WFMI. In WFMI, this section appears on the main Fire Report form.

The Signature Block fields are required for all Incident Types.

Data Provided by (Name, Title, Month, Day, Year): The name and title of the person responsible for collecting the data for the Individual Fire Report, as well as the date when the data collection effort was completed. Usually, this is the person who prepares the draft hard-copy Individual Fire Report or equivalent forms. This person is accountable for the accuracy and completeness of the data, so you must identify a specific person by name (i.e. do not enter generic descriptors such as "ops", "dispatch", "multiple sources", etc.). Typically, this person is the Incident Commander, Situation Unit Leader, or local program manager. Identify the person's title with regard to his/her role on the incident or within the local program organization - for example, use "IC Type 4" or "Assistant FMO" rather than "Forestry Technician".

Authorized by (Name, Title, Month, Day, Year): The name and title of the person who approved the Individual Fire Report, and the date that the approval was issued. Normally, this will be the Line Officer or his/her designee (e.g. Resource Manager or FMO).

Report Entered by (Name, Title, Month, Day, Year): The name and title of the person who entered the Individual Fire Report into WFMI and the date when that occurred. Note: In WFMI, these fields are automatically populated based on the user who was logged in and the date/time when the report was initially created.

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields pertaining to human-caused incidents. In WFMI, this section appears on the Fire Trespass sub-form.

General/Specific Cause Codes: A 3-digit code for a valid combination of General and Specific Cause Codes that describes the cause for human-caused fires (see table below).

> Special Case: For Type 1 fire reports corresponding to escaped prescribed burns (i.e. pre-escape fire was Type 48), always use code “417: Fire Use – Resource Mgmt”.

When the Cause Category is “Human”, the General/Specific Cause Code fields are required for the following Incident Types: 11-16.

General Code	*Specific Code*	*General – Specific Cause Description*
2	08	Campfire - Cooking/warming
2	30	Campfire - Other, unknown
2	32	Campfire - Other, known
3	10	Smoking – Smoking
4	11	Fire Use - Trash Burning
4	12	Fire Use - Burning Dump
4	13	Fire Use - Field Burning
4	14	Fire Use - Land Clearing
4	15	Fire Use - Slash Burning
4	16	Fire Use - Right-of-way
4	17	Fire Use - Resource Mgmt

4	30	Fire Use - Other, unknown
4	32	Fire Use - Other, known
5	11	Incendiary - Trash Burning
5	13	Incendiary - Field Burning
5	15	Incendiary - Slash Burning
5	18	Incendiary - Grudge Fire
5	19	Incendiary – Recurrent
5	22	Incendiary – Employment

General Code	*Specific Code*	*General – Specific Cause Description*
5	23	Incendiary – Blasting
5	26	Incendiary – Fireworks
5	30	Incendiary - Other, unknown
5	32	Incendiary - Other, known
6	02	Equipment – Aircraft
6	03	Equipment – Vehicle
6	04	Equipment – Exhaust
6	07	Equipment – Brakes
6	23	Equipment – Blasting
6	25	Equipment - Power Line
6	30	Equipment - Other, unknown
6	32	Equipment - Other, known
7	04	Railroads – Exhaust
7	07	Railroads – Brakes
7	30	Railroads - Other, unknown
7	32	Railroads - Other, known
8	19	Juveniles – Recurrent
8	26	Juveniles – Fireworks
8	27	Juveniles - Ignition Devices
8	30	Juveniles - Other, unknown
8	32	Juveniles - Other, known
9	24	Miscellaneous - Burning Building
9	26	Miscellaneous - Fireworks, Adult
9	30	Miscellaneous - Other, unknown
9	32	Miscellaneous - Other, known

Other Cause: A brief remark to further specify the cause when Specific Cause Code 32 (“Other, Known”) is used above.

Fire Cause Suspect Classification: A 1-digit code describing the relationships between the person(s) who are known or suspected of causing the incident and their related activities within/near the area protected by the reporting unit (see table below).

When the Cause Category is “Human”, the Fire Cause Suspect Classification field is required for the following Incident Types: 11-16.

Suspect Class	*Fire Cause Suspect Classification Description*
1	Individuals who own land or businesses within protection boundaries
2	Special-use permitees operating within protection boundaries
3	Contractors, their agents or employees engaged in the purchase of products or construction of facilities within protection boundaries
4	Federal, State, County, Municipal, Tribal, or other public employees working within protection boundaries
5	Permanent residents living inside or within 1 mile outside protection boundary
6	Seasonal residents or workers residing inside or within 1 mile outside protection boundary
7	Tourists, motorists, campers, etc. in transit through protected area
8	People not included above (describe in Remarks section)
9	Unknown

Investigated (yes/no): A "yes" or "no" response indicating whether the cause of the incident has been formally investigated.

When the Cause Category is "Human", the Investigated field is required for the following Incident Types: 11-16.

Fire Cause Suspect Identity: A short response – "known" or "unknown" – indicating whether the identity of the person(s) suspected of causing the incident is known.

When the Cause Category is "Human", the Fire Cause Suspect Identity field is required for the following Incident Types: 11-16.

Fire Cause Suspect Type: A brief descriptor indicating whether the person(s) suspected of causing the incident resides within the reporting unit's protection boundaries (see table below).

The response here should be consistent with what was reported for the Fire Cause Suspect Classification field.

When the Cause Category is "Human", the Fire Cause Suspect Type field is required for the following Incident Types: 11-16.

Suspect Type	*Suspect Type Description*
Resident	Suspect has permanent (or recurring seasonal) residence or employment within the protection boundaries
Transient	Suspect was within the protection area for a temporary period only. Includes tourists, campers, hunters, passing motorists, temporary workers, etc.
Unknown	Suspect's affiliation with the area is unknown

PROJECT INFORMATION FIELDS

This section of the Individual Fire Report contains fields pertaining to prescribed burns and wildland fire use incidents. In WFMI, this section appears on the Fuels Management sub-form.

Local Project Number: The 6-character alpha-numeric project number (eg. H52G01) if this is a management-ignited prescribed fire in conjunction with either a hazard fuel reduction or resource management prescribed burning project. The project number identifies the agency/tribe alpha code and the special project code. This should include projects funded and unfunded by SUBSIDARY dollars.

NFPORS Treatment Number: For incidents also documented in NFPORS, the corresponding 8-character NFPORS Treatment Number.

The NFPORS Treatment Number is a required field for the following Incident Types: 48-49.

Plot/Burn Objective: A 2-digit code that describes the objective for the prescribed burn or wildland fire use incident (see table below). Up to 3 objectives can be identified, with the primary objective listed in the first row, and the other objectives listed in succeeding rows as needed.

Plot/Burn Objective is a required field for the following Incident Types: 48-49.

Objective Code	*Plot/Burn Objective Description*
01	Historical Scene Maintenance
02	Other Cultural Site Maintenance
10	Exotic or Undesirable Species Control
11	Habitat Maintenance
12	Research
13	Fire Dependent Ecosystem Maintenance
14	Other
20	Fuel Reduction (Activity Fuels)
21	Fuel Reduction (Natural Fuels)
22	Real Property Protection
23	Boundary Protection
24	Fuel Break Maintenance
30	Debris Removal
31	Vista Maintenance
32	Health (Insect Control)
33	Right of Way Maintenance
40	Seed Bed Preparation
41	Veg. Type Manipulation/Stand Improvement
50	Property Protection
51	Project Maintenance

Firing Strategy: A 1-digit code describing the firing strategy for a prescribed burn (see table below). If more than one strategy was used, select the strategy that had the greatest significance with regard to the project's complexity.

Strategy Code	*Firing Strategy Description*
1	Head fire
2	Backing fire
3	Spot fire
4	Concentric fire

Firing Method: A 1-digit code describing the ignition application method for a prescribed burn (see table below). If more than one method was used, select the method that had the greatest significance with regard to the project's complexity.

Method Code	*Firing Method Description*
1	Hand ignition
2	Aerial ignition
3	Remote ignition

Cost Per Acre: The average cost per acre (in dollars and cents) for a prescribed burn or wildland fire use incident.

Escape: A "yes" or "no" response indicating whether all areas or portions of a prescribed burn and wildland fire use incident exceeded their prescriptions and were then suppressed (or otherwise managed with an appropriate management response such as a confinement or containment strategy).

If the response to this field is "yes", then a separate Individual Fire Report (i.e. Fire Type 1 – Wildland Fire Suppressed) should be prepared for the escaped portions, and the fire number for the corresponding suppression action should be documented in the spaced provided.

Escape is a required field for the following Incident Types: 48-49.

Overall Treatment Complexity: A short response – "very low", "low", "medium", or "high" – corresponding to the overall complexity rating for the prescribed burn or wildland fire use incident.

The Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide and worksheet template are available online at the NWCG website.

Overall Treatment Complexity is a required field for the following Incident Types: 48-49.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – User Support Contact Information
Appendix B – BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) Forms
    Part 00: DI-1202-BIA Master Template
    Part 11-15: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Types 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 (Suppressed Fires)
    Part 16: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 16 (Suppressed Fires)
    Part 21-25: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Types 21, 22, 23, and 25 (Natural Outs)
    Part 26: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 26 (Natural Outs)
    Part 37: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 37 (Support Actions)
    Part 48: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 48 (Prescribed Fires – Management Ignited)
    Part 49: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 49 (Prescribed Fires – Wildland Fire Use)
    Part 51-56: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 51, 52, 53, 55, and 56 (False Alarms)
Appendix C – DI-1202-BIA Reporting Requirements by Incident Type
Appendix D – BIA Fire Occurrence Reporting Policy and Guidelines
    Part 1: Excerpts from BIA's "Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide" (a.k.a. "the blue book")
Appendix E – BIA FireCode Guidance
    Part 1: Excerpts from BIA's "Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide" (a.k.a. "the blue book")
    Part 2: BIA's 2004 "FireCode System Business Procedures" document
Appendix F – BIA and Tribal Reporting Units
Appendix G – Reservation Codes
Appendix H –Criteria for Firefighting Resource Types
Appendix J – Fuel Models
    Part 1: Descriptions of the FBPS Fuel Models
    Part 2: Descriptions of the NFDRS Fuel Models
    Part 3: FBPS/NFDRS Fuel Model "Crosswalk"
Appendix K – Climate Classes
    Part 1: Descriptions of the Climate Classes
    Part 2: Map of Climate Classes
Appendix L – WFMI Access
    Part 1: Rules and Guidelines for BLM Computer Systems
    Part 2: WFMI User Access Request Form (BIA version)

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Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX A: User Support – Contact Information

WFMI Fire Reporting Module User Support

Contact WFMI User Support for technical matters regarding the Fire Reporting module. These include:
- Getting logged into the system
- Navigating the website
- Viewing, entering, and editing individual fire reports
- Generating and printing summary reports
- Generating and exporting data files
- Resetting a password

Contact
NIFC Help Desk
Office phone: 208-387-5734
Fax: 208-387-5746
Email: NIFC_Help_Desk@nifc.blm.gov

The NIFC Help Desk is staffed Monday through Friday, 7:30am to 4:30pm Mountain Time.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Fire Occurrence Subject Matter Expert

Contact the BIA fire occurrence SME for general issues regarding fire reporting. These include:
- BIA fire reporting policy & guidelines
- Interpretation of data fields on the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
- Suggestions for changes to the DI-1202-BIA or WFMI
- Initial access to WFMI (e.g. getting a new user ID and password)
- Changes to WFMI access type (e.g. changing a user from reader to editor)
- Changes to WFMI access list (e.g. adding/deleting units whose records a user can view/edit)

Primary Contact
Steve Larrabee, Fire Planner and fire occurrence SME; BIA-NIFC
Office phone: 208-387-5586
Fax: 208-433-6543
Email: steve_larrabee@nifc.gov

Alternate Contacts
Other Agency fire occurrence SME's may be able to provide limited support when the Primary Contact is unavailable:

Roshelle Pederson – Bureau of Land Management fire occurrence SME
Office phone: 208-387-5162
Fax: 208-387-5179
Email: roshelle_pederson@blm.gov

Dale Miracle – National Park Service fire occurrence SME
Office phone: 208-387-5212
Fax: 208-387-5250
Email: dale_miracle@nps.gov

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APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)

This appendix contains the master copy of the BIA's Individual Fire Report, which can be printed and then filled-in manually (i.e. by hand, in ink) for any type of incident.

In addition, the appendix offers templates for specific incidents, based on their Incident Type (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type). On these templates, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

> No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
> Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
> Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

Click on a link below to jump to the desired template:

Master Template
PART 00: DI-1202-BIA Master Template

Wildland Fires Suppressed
PART 11-15: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Types 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15
PART 16: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 16

Natural Outs
PART 21-25: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Types 21, 22, 23, and 25
PART 26: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 26

Support Actions
PART 37: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 37

Prescribed Fires
PART 48: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 48
PART 49: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 49

False Alarms
PART 51-56: DI-1202-BIA Template for Incident Type 51, 52, 53, 55, and 56

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APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)

PART 00: Master Template

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U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed

FIRE ECOLOGY

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 11-15: Template for Incident Types 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Types (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

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Template for Fire Types: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

Note: At least one set of statistical data is required.

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name				Reservation			Owner			
Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing	

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model
MSGC					
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)? Yes No	Structures Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed

FIRE ECOLOGY

Note: At least one set of fire ecology data is required.

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Template for Fire Types: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION Note: Do not report these fields if Cause Category = Natural.

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 16: Template for Incident Type 16

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Type (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

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Template for Fire Type: 16

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

Note: At least one set of statistical data is required.

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1					▨	5				
2					▨	6				
3					▨	7				
4					▨	8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start				▨	
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed			▨	▨	
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed

FIRE ECOLOGY

Note: At least one set of fire ecology data is required.

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire		▨			Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1					▨	4				
2					▨	5				
3					▨					

Template for Fire Type: 16

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION Note: Do not report these fields if Cause Category = Natural.

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3
Cost Per Acre	Escape?			Overall Treatment Complexity		
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No		Very Low Low Moderate High		
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:					

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 21-25: Template for Incident Types 21, 22, 23, and 25

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Types (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

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Template for Fire Types: 21, 22, 23, 25

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

Note: At least one set of statistical data is required.

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	

FIRE ECOLOGY

Note: At least one set of fire ecology data is required.

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Template for Fire Types: 21, 22, 23, 25

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION Note: Do not report these fields if Cause Category = Natural.

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

Bureau of Indian Affairs
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APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 26: Template for Incident Type 26

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Type (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

> No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
> Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
> Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

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Template for Fire Type: 26

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

Note: At least one set of statistical data is required.

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed

FIRE ECOLOGY

Note: At least one set of fire ecology data is required.

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Template for Fire Type: 26

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION Note: Do not report these fields if Cause Category = Natural.

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 37: Template for Incident Type 37

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Type (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

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Template for Fire Type: 37

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	

FIRE ECOLOGY

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Template for Fire Type: 37

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM
FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM
FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 48: Template for Incident Type 48

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Type (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

> No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
> Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
> Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

This page was intentionally left blank.

Template for Fire Type: 48

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

Note: At least one set of statistical data is required.

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	

FIRE ECOLOGY

Note: At least one set of fire ecology data is required.

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Template for Fire Type: 48

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION Note: Do not report these fields if Cause Category = Natural.

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3
Cost Per Acre	Escape?			Overall Treatment Complexity		
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No		Very Low Low Moderate High		
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:					

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)

PART 49: Template for Incident Type 49

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Type (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

> No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
> Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
> Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

This page was intentionally left blank.

Template for Fire Type: 49

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

Note: At least one set of statistical data is required.

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres		No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1						5				
2						6				
3						7				
4						8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: Enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	

FIRE ECOLOGY

Note: At least one set of fire ecology data is required.

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres		No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire					Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1						4				
2						5				
3										

Template for Fire Type: 49

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS Note: Attach a topographic map showing the perimeter for fires that are 100 acres or larger.

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

APPENDIX B: BIA Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA)
PART 51-56: Template for Incident Types 51, 52, 53, 55, and 56

Following is a template of the Individual Fire Report (DI-1202-BIA) for the Incident Types (pairing of Fire Type and Protection Type) noted above. On this template, the fields are shaded to indicate reporting requirements, as follows:

No shading: Mandatory (must report data in these fields for the report to be considered complete)
Light gray shading: Optional (report data in these fields, if desired)
Dark gray shading: Not applicable (do not report data in these fields)

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Template for Fire Types: 51, 52, 53, 55, 56

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

Reporting requirements: No shading = mandatory fields; light shading = optional; dark shading = not applicable for this Fire Type.

GENERAL REPORTING INFORMATION

BIA Region	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number
Fire Type / Protection Type	Cause Category	Burning Index	FireCode

STATISTICAL DATA

No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres	No.	State	Owner	Vegetation	Burned Acres
1					5				
2					6				
3					7				
4					8				

AGENCY DATA

Note: If reporting location, enter Lat/Lon or UTM (not both).

Incident Name	Reservation	Owner

Datum	Latitude			Longitude			UTM		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Zone	Easting	Northing

FIRE MANAGEMENT DATA

	Date	Time	Type	Amount	Acres
Discovery / Start					
Initial Attack					
Controlled / Completed					
Declared Out					

SITE DATA

Topography	Aspect	Slope	Elevation	Weather Station	FBPS Fuel Model

MSGC				Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?	Structures Number of homes & significant structures burned/destroyed
NFDRS Fuel	Slope	Grass	Climate	Yes No	

FIRE ECOLOGY

No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres	No.	Fire Regime Group	Condition Class		Acres
		Pre-fire	Post-fire				Pre-fire	Post-fire	
1					4				
2					5				
3									

Template for Fire Types: 51, 52, 53, 55, 56

Individual Fire Report Record Identifier (Copy from page 1)	Reporting Unit	Calendar Year	Fire Number

GENERAL REMARKS

TRESPASS INVESTIGATION SUB-FORM FOR HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES

FIRE CAUSE INFORMATION

Cause Code (General – Specific)	Other Cause (if "Other – Known")	Suspect Classification
Was Fire Investigated? Yes No	Suspect Identify Known Unknown	Suspect Type Resident Transient Unknown

TRESPASS/INVESTIGATION REMARKS

FUELS MANAGEMENT DATA SUB-FORM FOR PRESCRIBED AND WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Local Project Number	NFPORS Treatment Number	Firing Type		Plot Burn Objectives		
		Strategy	Method	#1	#2	#3

Cost Per Acre	Escape?		Overall Treatment Complexity
	Was this converted to a wildfire (suppression action taken)?	Yes No	Very Low Low Moderate High
	If "Yes", Fire Number for the corresponding suppression action:		

SIGNATURE BLOCK

	Name	Title	Date
Authorized By:			
Entered By:			

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX C: DI-1202-BIA Reporting Requirements by Incident Type

Bureau of Indian Affairs - Wildland Fire Occurrence Reporting System
DI-1202-BIA Individual Fire Report Fields - Reporting Requirements by Fire Type/Protection Type

Key
m = mandatory for this Fire Type/Protection Type
o = optional for this Fire Type/Protection Type
na = not applicable (should not be reported) for this Fire Type/Protection Type

			Fire Type/Protection Type																		
Form	**Block**	**WFMI Fire Report Label**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**25**	**26**	**37**	**48**	**49**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**55**	**56**	**Mandatory?**
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Status of Fire Report	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	All
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Bureau	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	All
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Region	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	m^1	All
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Reporting Unit	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	All
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Fire Number	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	All
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Fire Code	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	m	o	o	m	m	m	m	m	1*, 37, 5*
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Fire Type - Protection Type	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Cause	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 4*
Fire Report	General Reporting Information	Burning Index	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Fire Report	Statistical Data	State	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Statistical Data	Owner	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Statistical Data	Vegetation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Statistical Data	Burned Acres	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Agency Data	Fire Name	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	All
Fire Report	Agency Data	Reservation	m	m	m	m	m	o	m	m	m	m	o	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	11-15, 21-25, 4*
Fire Report	Agency Data	Owner	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Agency Data	Datum	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Agency Data	Location (several fields listed below)	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	na	m^3	m^3	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Agency Data	LatLong	See above.																			
Fire Report	Agency Data	Latitude Deg/Min/Sec	See above.																			
Fire Report	Agency Data	Longitude Deg/Min/Sec	See above.																			
Fire Report	Agency Data	UTM	See above.																			
Fire Report	Agency Data	Zone	See above.																			
Fire Report	Agency Data	Easting	See above.																			
Fire Report	Agency Data	Northing	See above.																			
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Discovery/Start Date/Time	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	All
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Discovery/Start Type	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	na	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Discovery/Start Acres	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	na	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Initial Attack Date/Time	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	na	na	m	m	m	m	m	m	1*, 49, 5*
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Initial Attack Type	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	na	na	m	m	m	m	m	m	1*, 49, 5*
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Initial Attack Amount	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	na	na	m	m	m	m	m	m	1*, 49, 5*
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Initial Attack Acres	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	na	na	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 49
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Controlled/Complete Date/Time	m	m	m	m	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 4*
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Controlled/Complete Acres	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Fire Management Data	Declared Out Date	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	o	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Site Data	Topography	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	o	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Site Data	Aspect	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	o	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Site Data	Slope	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	o	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Site Data	Elevation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	o	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 49
Fire Report	Site Data	Weather Station	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fire Report	Site Data	FBPS Fuel Model	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fire Report	Site Data	MSGC Model (NFDRS Fuel Model)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fire Report	Site Data	MSGC Slope	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fire Report	Site Data	MSGC Grass	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fire Report	Site Data	MSGC Climate	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fire Report	Site Data	Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	o	o	o	o	o	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Site Data	Structures Burned/Destroyed	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Fire Ecology	Fire Regime Group	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Fire Ecology	Pre-fire Condition Class	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Fire Ecology	Post-fire Condition Class	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Fire Ecology	Acres	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*, 4*
Fire Report	Remarks	Remarks	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Fire Report	Signature Block	Authorized By Name	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All
Fire Report	Signature Block	Authorized By Title	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All
Fire Report	Signature Block	Authorized By Date	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All

Bureau of Indian Affairs - Wildland Fire Occurrence Reporting System
DI-1202-BIA Individual Fire Report Fields - Reporting Requirements by Fire Type/Protection Type

BIA-FORS_Mandatory-Fields.xls, last update 4/4/2005 SDL

Key
m = mandatory for this Fire Type/Protection Type
o = optional for this Fire Type/Protection Type
na = not applicable (should not be reported) for this Fire Type/Protection Type

			Fire Type/Protection Type																			
Form	**Block**	**WFMI Fire Report Label**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**25**	**26**	**37**	**48**	**49**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**55**	**56**	**Mandatory?**
Fire Report	Signature Block	Entered By Name	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All
Fire Report	Signature Block	Entered By Title	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All
Fire Report	Signature Block	Entered By Date	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	All
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Fire Cause (General - Specific)	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1*[4]
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Other Cause	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	m/na[5]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1*, 2*[5]
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Suspect Classification	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1*[4]
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Investigated?	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1*[4]
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Suspect Identity	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1*[4]
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Suspect Type	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	m/na[4]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1*[4]
Trespass Investigation	Fire Cause Information	Remarks	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	o/na[6]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Fuels Management	Project Information	Local Project Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fuels Management	Project Information	NFPORS Treatment Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	4*
Fuels Management	Project Information	Plot/Burn Objective	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	4*
Fuels Management	Project Information	Firing Type/Strategy	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fuels Management	Project Information	Firing Type/Method	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fuels Management	Project Information	Cost Per Acre	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	o	o	na	na	na	na	na	
Fuels Management	Project Information	Escape?	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	4*
Fuels Management	Project Information	Overall Treatment Complexity	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	m	m	na	na	na	na	na	4*

Notes

[1] Automatically assigned by WFMI

[2] Initial entry on New Fire Report form

[3] Either Lat/Long or UTM (not both) coords can be entered; the other set will be calculated by WFMI.

[4] Mandatory when Cause = human; otherwise, not applicable.

[5] Mandatory when Specific Cause = "Other - Known"; otherwise, not applicable.

[6] Optional when Cause = human; otherwise, not applicable.

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Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User’s Guide

APPENDIX D: BIA Fire Occurrence Reporting Policy and Guidelines

Aside from this User’s Guide, there is minimal policy and few guidelines specifically pertaining to fire occurrence reporting.

Click on a link below to jump to the desired document:

Part 1: Excerpts from the BIA’s “Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide 2005” (aka “the Blue Book”)

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Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX D: BIA fire occurrence reporting policy and guidelines

PART 1: Excerpts from the BIA's "Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide 2005" (aka "the Blue Book")

Note: the following information was excerpted from the January 2005 release of the Blue Book, Chapter 4 – Program Preparedness/Readiness, Section F – Fire Occurrence Reporting, Items 1 and 2 (pages 4-11 through 4-14).

F. Fire Occurrence Reporting

1. Transition to a New System

a. In 2005, the BIA will transfer its Fire Occurrence Reporting System (FORS) from the Shared Applications Computer System (SACS) to the Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI) Fire Reporting module. With this, the WFMI will replace SACS as the
BIA's official system of record for fire occurrence statistics. When fire occurrence data - both historic and current - is needed for planning efforts or other purposes, it will be obtained solely from WFMI. Units will be provided the opportunity to correct erroneous data in SACS to ensure the historic records are transferred to WFMI.

b. In accordance with the Department of the Interior policy that requires an interagency FORS, WFMI will serve NPS and BLM in addition to BIA.

c. In 2004, NWCG launched an effort to study the requirements for fire occurrence reporting and the current systems in use. While the
timetable is undefined, this effort presumably will lead to the development and implementation of an interagency FORS that will include all federal and state agencies with wildland fire management responsibilities.

d. With these impending developments, guidance issued in the form of memoranda, technical bulletins, handbooks, and user guides
may supersede the information presented below.

2. Policy

a. All local incidents- wildfires, natural outs, support actions, prescribed fire, wildland fire use, and false alarms – will have and Individual Fire Report prepared and archived as documentation. Reporting requirements vary by incident type and are described in the FORS Users Guide.

- Because this data is used in planning to quantify a unit's workload, it is important to create a separate report for each incident that requires independent action. Generally, each ignition warrants a separate report; however, there may be instances when a single report is appropriated for multiple ignitions. For example, if a train starts 3 fires along a short distance of the track, but all 3 fires are contained within a single control perimeter, the incident may be documented with one report.
- Units should report every Support Action, including those incidents where support is provided to another unit. Note that this reinstates the previous policy to negate the change implemented in 2004, where Support Actions were not reported when responding to another unit's fire.
- Although prescribed fires and wildland fire use fires are also reported in NFPORS, they must also be reported on an Individual Fire Report in FORS.

b. The Individual Fire Report format used by BIA is the DI-1202 BIA Fire Reporting Form. An electronic template may be downloaded
from the BIA Wildland Fire Website (www.bianifc.org).

c. The Individual Fire Report can be initiated at any time during an incident and it must be completed shortly after the incident has concluded. The completed local copy of the report may be used as a legal document and must be archived per BIA policy and guidelines.

d. Once the Individual Fire Report has been completed, the information must also be encoded into FORS.

e. Deadlines for completing the Individual Fire Report and encoding the information into FORS is as follows:

- Wildfires within 14 days after the fire is declared ‘out”;
- Natural outs and false alarms within 14 days after discovery or notification;
- Support actions within 14 days after all local resources have been released from the incident or other support activities have ceased;
- Prescribed fires within 14 days after project field operations have concluded;
- Wildland fire use fires within 14 days after project field operations have concluded.

f. For some incidents, required data may not be available within the deadlines noted above. For example, the total incident costs may not be known until after BAER operations have been completed or the final acreage may not be known until map data has been processed in GIS. To comply with the deadlines, such data must be estimated. However, the Individual Fire Report and FORS must be updated once the actual data becomes available.

g. In addition to the Individual Fire Report, large incidents may also require Situation Reports that are updated periodically. These reporting requirements are usually stipulated by unit’s Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) and/or the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC). Typically, the Incident Status Summary Form (ICS-209) is updated daily and transmitted to the unit’s respective zone or GACC.

h. In the event that is declared an escaped prescribed fire or wildland fire use fire, and is reclassified as a wildfire, separate Individual Fire Reports must be prepared. The narrative of the prescribed fire or wildland fire use report should indicate that the fire was reclassified and reference the new assigned wildfire number, and report only those acres that burned with the prescription of the prescribed fire or wildland fire use fire. A new fire report is started for the newly declared wildfire and report acres burned from the point of reclassification to the declared out acres. The cause and narrative should indicate that the wildfire resulted from a prescribed fire or wildland fire use fire.

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Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX E: BIA FireCode Guidance

Note: Some confusion may be expected due to conflicting guidance that has been issued regarding the need to complete an Individual Fire Report for Support Action incidents where support is provided to another unit.

Prior to 2004, units were required to report all Support Action incidents on an Individual Fire Report. This was required, in part, to generate a Fire Number that became a portion of the fiscal accounting string used for charges to that incident. With the implementation of FireCode system, the 4-character FireCode replaced the Fire Number for fiscal purposes. This was interpreted as eliminating the need to document such Support Actions on an Individual Fire Report altogether.

Indeed, the 2004 FireCode System Business Procedures document (Sections I.B.2, I.C.2, and I.D.2) states:

> *BIA/Tribal units will no longer create a support action fire report in SACS when responding to another unit's fire.*

Similarly, the FireCode Business Rules unit (Sections 4.b, 4.c, and 4.d) in the 2004 and 2005 "Blue Book" states:

> *BIA/Tribal units will no longer create a support action fire report in WFMI when responding to another unit's fire.*

However, even if not needed for fiscal purposes, the Individual Fire Report is still needed to document the workload associated with such Support Actions. Accordingly, the directives noted above have been superseded by the guidance issued in the Fire Occurrence Reporting section of the 2005 "Blue Book", which states:

> *Units should report every Support Action, including those incidents where support is provided to another unit. Note that this reinstates the previous policy to negate the change implemented in 2004, where Support Actions were not reported when responding to another unit's fire.*

Click on a link below to jump to the desired document:

Part 1: Excerpts from the BIA's "Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide 2005" (aka "the Blue Book")

Part 2: BIA's 2004 "FireCode System Business Procedures" document

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APPENDIX E: BIA FireCode Guidance

PART 1: Excerpts from the BIA's "Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide 2005" (aka "the Blue Book")

Note: the following information was excerpted from the January 2005 release of the Blue Book, Chapter 4 – Program Preparedness/Readiness, Section F – Fire Occurrence Reporting, Items 3 and 4 (pages 4-14 through 4-19).

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3. FireCode Application

a. A FireCode will be required for every wildfire (excluding prescribed and wildland fire use fires).

b. The FireCode System is a web-based application accessed by the dispatch community to generate a unique code that is assigned to a wildland fire incident. The FireCode will be used by all federal wildland fire management agencies to report and track costs for these activities.

c. FireCode will be part of an agency's accounting code and result in a common number to query financial systems for expenditures. The code issued from the system will be four characters, alpha/numeric.

d. The FireCode will be used in place of the fire number for all financial obligations related to fire suppression, support actions i.e., short term augmentation of resources or personnel (support actions), EFF training and severity (including Interior and USDA Forest Service severity support). The BIA National Business Center will pre-load FireCode numbers into the Federal Financial System (FFS) in place of fire numbers starting October 1, 2004.

e. The use of FireCode does not preclude the entry of fire reports into WFMI. Fire reports must be entered into WFMIS.

4. FireCode Business Rules

The BIA has developed business rules and procedures to implement FireCode. The FireCode System User Guide and Business Procedures can be accessed on the BIA Fire Management web-site under the Operations icon: www.bianifc.org/. A FireCode activity matrix is displayed in **Appendix 4-2.**

a. Fires occurring on BIA Trust lands (BIA/Tribal unit is the host unit).

- BIA/tribe host unit dispatcher will access the FireCode web-site and enter the incident information and get a FireCode for every wildland fire. This FireCode will be used for all financial obligations charged to an incident and by all resources assigned to an incident. The FireCode is not the fire number for BIA. The fire number will continue to be the fire reporting number in SACS/WFMIS. However, the FireCode will be a required entry on the fire report.
- All Resource Orders will include the FireCode that is assigned to an incident in the "financial code block" of the Resource Order Form.
- The FireCode will be used by the BIA in place of the Fire Number when entering an obligation to the Federal Finance System (FFS). Contract/compact tribes will use this code to identify all costs associated with an incident.
- When entering the accounting for obligations, the four characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the Fire Number. Compact/Contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify costs for fires when reporting to the BIA regional office.
- A fire report must be created for each fire in WFMI. The fire report form will require the entry of a FireCode. If the fire is a false alarm you must create a fire report in WFMI, however you only have to generate one FireCode for the season. You would enter this FireCode on each false alarm fire report.

b. Fires occurring on BIA Trust lands in which BIA/tribal resources are sent from other BIA/tribal units in assistance of the incident (BIA/tribal unit is the host unit).

- All BIA/tribal resources responding from one BIA/tribal unit to another BIA/tribal unit in assistance of an incident will use the hosting BIA/tribal unit's FireCode to charge all financial obligations. This FireCode will be used by BIA/tribal resources as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that fire.
- BIA/tribal units will no longer create a support action fire report in WFMI when responding to another unit's fire.
- The FireCode will be on the Resource Order form in the "financial code block" or will be provided by the host unit.

- When entering the accounting for obligations into FFS, the four characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the fire number. Compact/Contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for assistance to other BIA/tribal units when reporting to the regional office.

c. Fires occurring on other federal lands in which the BIA/tribe responds in an interagency effort or assistance action (another federal agency is the host unit).

- All BIA/tribal resources responding to other federal agency fires will use a FireCode created by the host federal agency. This FireCode will be used by BIA/tribal resources as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that fire.
- BIA/tribal units will no longer create a support action fire report in WFMI when responding to another unit's fire.
- This FireCode will be identified on the Resource Order form in the "financial code block" of the resource order or provided by the host agency.
- When entering the accounting for obligations the four characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the Fire Number. Compact/Contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for assistance to other federal agencies when reporting to the regional office.

d. Fires occurring on State lands in which the BIA/tribe responds in an interagency effort or assistance action (State agency is the host
unit).

- All BIA/tribal resources responding to State agency fires will create a FireCode for each fire if a FireCode has not already been created by another Federal agency. If a FireCode has been created, the BIA/tribal unit(s) will use that FireCode as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that fire.
- BIA/tribal units will no longer create a support action fire report in WFMI when responding to another unit's fire.
- If a Resource Order is created the FireCode will be identified in the "financial code block" of the Resource Order Form.
- When entering the accounting for obligations the four characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the Fire Number. Compact/Contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for assistance to State agencies when reporting to the regional office.

e. Actions where additional local resources are employed under operations to supplement readiness capability as a direct result of short duration high fire danger on BIA Trust lands (support action vs long term severity).

- If needed, a BIA/tribal unit will acquire one FireCode for the fire season to cover all local support actions related to employing additional personnel under operations to supplement local forces when in short term high fire danger.
- If a FireCode is created for local short term support actions the local unit must report the FireCode to their respective Regional Office when the code is created.
- A support action fire report must be entered WFMI and the respective FireCode entered in that fire report. The remarks section of the fire report must identify the purpose of the support action. If additional short term support needs arise through the fire season, an additional support action fire report must be created for each action. All support action fire reports created for short term support actions will use the same annual FireCode.
- When entering the accounting for obligations the four characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the fire number. Compact/Contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective short term support costs when reporting to the regional office.

f. Emergency Firefighter (EFF) Training – A FireCode will be used by all BIA units to charge obligations related to EFF training.

- BIA-NIFC will identify a unique FireCode for each BIA regional office to be used for EFF Training within their region. BIA units must use the designated FireCode for their respective region to charge obligations for EFF training.lsjf
- The FireCode will be used in place of the support action fire number when entering an obligation into FFS.
- When entering the accounting for obligations the 4 characters from the FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's FFS accounting code in place of a support action fire number. Compact/contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective EFF Training costs when reporting to the regional office.

g. Wildfire Severity – Firecode will be used by BIA to identify all costs related to approved BIA wildfire severity actions.

- All severity requests will continue to be submitted to BIA-NIFC for approval. Upon approval, BIA-NIFC will acquire a FireCode and notify the region of the FireCode and authorized funding level.
- The FireCode will be used to charge all authorized financial obligations for readiness under the severity request.
- If additional resources are ordered by BIA for severity through the interagency resource ordering process, the approved FireCode will be entered on the resource order in the "financial code block" by the BIA unit.
- If a BIA agency responds to another BIA agency's severity request, the responding BIA agency will use the hosting BIA/Tribal unit's FireCode to charge all financial obligations.
- When entering the accounting for obligations, the 4 characters from the FireCode will be used when entering an obligation into FFS. Compact/contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective severity costs when reporting to the regional office.
- A support action fire report does not have to be completed for severity responses.

h. Interior and USDA Forest Service Wildland Fire Severity Support – FireCode will be used by BIA to identify all costs related to severity support the Department of the Interior Agencies and USDA Forest Service severity actions.

- When BIA resources are requested in support of approved Department of the Interior Agencies and USDA Forest Service severity actions, BIA-NIFC will acquire a FireCode and notify the region of the FireCode and authorized funding level. One FireCode per region will acquired for the Department of the Interior Agencies and USDA Forest Service, respectively.

- Regions will use the FireCode generated for the Department of the Interior Agencies and/or USDA Forest Service for the fire season.
- The FireCode will be used to charge all authorized financial obligations for readiness under the severity request.
- When entering the accounting obligations, the 4 characters from FireCode will be used when entering and obligation into FFS. Compact/contract tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective severity costs when reporting to the regional office.
- A support action fire report does not have to be completed for severity support of Department of the Interior Agencies and USDA Forest Service severity actions.

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Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX E: BIA FireCode Guidance

PART 2: BIA's 2004 "FireCode System Business Procedures" document

Note: following is the June 7, 2004, release of the document entitled "FireCode System Business Procedures" in its entirety.

Bureau of Indian Affairs
FireCode System Business Procedures
6-7-04

Congressional direction was given to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, to standardize fire incident financial (project) codes. An interagency project team was formed to complete this project. The members of the project team represent the dispatch community, financial, fire operations and fire business programs. The outcome of this project has been the development of the FireCode System.

The FireCode System is a web-based application accessed by the dispatch community to generate a unique code that is assigned to a wildland fire incident, emergency stabilization project or severity. In BIA, it is also assigned to actions to supplement resources or personnel for short periods of time and to actions to train Emergency Firefighters (EFF). The FireCode will be used by all federal wildland fire management agencies to report and track costs for these activities. FireCode will be part of an agency's accounting code and result in a common number to query financial systems for expenditures. The code issued from the system will be four characters, alpha/numeric. The FireCodes will be pre-loaded into the Federal Financial System (FFS) in the same manner as fire numbers were in the past.

The FireCode will be used in place of the fire number for all financial obligations related to fire suppression, support actions i.e., short term augmentation of resources or personnel (support actions), EFF training and severity. The BIA National Business Center will pre-load FireCode numbers into the Federal Financial System (FFS) in place of fire numbers starting October 1, 2003. This does not preclude the entry of fire reports into the Shared Applications Computer System (SACS). Fire reports must be entered into SACS. The following business procedures will be used to implement FireCode by all Bureau of Indian Affairs wildland fire programs.

I. Wildland Fire Suppression

A. Fires occurring on BIA Trust lands (BIA/Tribal unit is the host unit).

1. BIA/Tribe host unit dispatcher will access the FireCode web site and enter the incident information and get a FireCode for every wildland fire. This FireCode will be used for all financial obligations charged to an incident and by all resources assigned to an incident. The FireCode is not the fire number for BIA. The fire number will continue to be the fire reporting number in the Shared Applications Computer System (SACS).
2. All Resource Orders will include the FireCode that is assigned to an incident in the "financial code block" of the Resource Order Form.
3. The FireCode will be used by the BIA in place of the Fire Number when entering an obligation into FFS. Contract/compact Tribes will use this code to identify all costs associated with an incident.
4. When entering the accounting for obligations, the 4 characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the Fire Number. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify costs for fires when reporting to the BIA Regional Office.
5. A fire report must be created for each fire in the Shared Applications Computer System (SACS). If the fire is a false alarm you must create a fire report in SACS, however you only have to generate one FireCode for the season. You would enter this FireCode on each false alarm fire report.

B. Fires occurring on BIA Trust lands in which BIA/Tribal resources are sent from other BIA/Tribal units in support of the incident (BIA/Tribal unit is the host unit).

1. All BIA/Tribal resources responding from one BIA/Tribal unit to another BIA/Tribal unit in support of an incident will use the hosting BIA/Tribal unit's FireCode to charge all financial obligations. This FireCode will be used by BIA/Tribal resources as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that fire.
2. BIA/Tribal units will no longer created a support action fire report in SACS when responding to another unit's fire.
3. The FireCode will be on the Resource Order form in the "financial code block" or will be provided by the host unit.
4. When entering the accounting for obligations into FFS, the 4 characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the fire number. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for supporting other BIA/Tribal units when reporting to the Regional Office.

C. Fires occurring on other Federal lands in which the BIA/Tribe responds in an interagency effort or support action (another Federal agency is the host unit).

1. All BIA/Tribal resources responding to other Federal agency fires will use a FireCode created by the host Federal agency. This FireCode will be used by BIA/Tribal resources as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that fire.
2. BIA/Tribal units will no longer created a support action fire report in SACS when responding to another unit's fire.
3. This FireCode will be identified on the Resource Order form in the "financial code block" of the resource order or provided by the host agency.
4. When entering the accounting for obligations the 4 characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the Fire Number. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for supporting other Federal Agencies when reporting to the Regional Office.

D. Fires occurring on State lands in which the BIA/Tribe responds in an interagency effort or support action (State agency is the host unit).

1. All BIA/Tribal resources responding to State Agency fires will create a FireCode for each fire if a FireCode has not already been created by another Federal agency. If a FireCode has been created, the BIA/Tribal unit(s) will use that FireCode as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that fire.
2. BIA/Tribal units will no longer created a support action fire report in SACS when responding to another unit's fire.
3. If a Resource Order is created the FireCode will be identified in the "financial code block" of the Resource Order Form.
4. When entering the accounting for obligations the 4 characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the Fire Number. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for supporting State Agencies when reporting to the Regional Office.

E. Actions where additional local resources are employed under operations to supplement readiness capability as a direct result of short duration high fire danger on BIA Trust lands (support action vs long term severity).

1. If needed, a BIA/Tribal unit will acquire one FireCode for the fire season to cover all local support actions related to employing additional personnel under operations to supplement local forces when in short term high fire danger.
2. If a FireCode is created for local short-term support actions the local unit must report the FireCode to their respective Regional Office when the code is created.
3. A support action fire report must be entered to SACS and the respective FireCode entered in that fire report. The remarks section of the fire report must identify the purpose of the support action. If additional short-term support needs arise through the fire season, an additional support action fire

report must be created for each action. All support action fire reports created for short-term support actions will use the same annual FireCode.

4. When entering the accounting for obligations the 4 characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's accounting code in place of the fire number. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective short-term support costs when reporting to the Regional Office.

II. Emergency Firefighter (EFF) Training (92310)

A. FireCode will be used by all BIA units to charge obligations related to EFF training.

1. BIA-NIFC will identify a unique FireCode for each BIA Regional Office to be used for EFF Fire Training within their Region. BIA units must use the designated FireCode for their respective region to charge obligations for EFF training.
2. The FireCode will be used in place of the support action fire number when entering an obligation into FFS.
3. When entering the accounting for obligations the 4 characters from FireCode must be entered into the BIA unit's FFS accounting code in place of a support action fire number. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective EFF Training costs when reporting to the regional office.

III. Wildland Fire Severity (92350)

A. FireCode will be used by BIA to identify all cost related to approved BIA wildland fire severity actions.

1. All severity requests will continue to be submitted to BIA-NIFC for approval. Upon approval, BIA-NIFC will acquire a FireCode and notify the Region of the FireCode and authorized funding level.
2. The FireCode will be used to charge all authorized financial obligations for readiness under the severity request.
3. If additional resources are ordered by BIA for severity through the inter-agency resource ordering process, the approved FireCode will be entered on the resource order in the "financial code block" by the BIA host unit.
4. If a BIA agency responds to another BIA agency's severity request, the responding BIA agency will use the hosting BIA/Tribal unit's FireCode to charge all financial obligations.
5. When entering the accounting for obligations, the 4 characters from FireCode will be used when entering an obligation to the FFS. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective severity costs when reporting to the Regional Office.
6. A support action fire report does not have to be completed for severity responses.

B. FireCode will be used by BIA to identify all costs related to severity support for U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior Agencies severity actions.

1. When BIA resources are requested in support of approved U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior agencies severity actions, BIA-NIFC will acquire a FireCode and notify the Region of the FireCode and authorized funding level. One FireCode per Region will be acquired for U.S. Forest and the Department of the Interior agency, respectively. Regions will use the FireCode generated for the U.S. Forest Service and/or Department of the Interior agencies for the fire season.
2. The FireCode will be used to charge all authorized financial obligations for readiness under the severity request.
3. When entering the accounting obligations, the 4 characters from FireCode will be used when entering and obligation to the FFS. Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective severity costs when reporting to the Regional Office.
4. A support action fire report does not have to be completed for severity support of U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior Agencies severity actions.

BIA FireCode Activity Matrix

Description of Activity	**Responsibility For Generating A FireCode**			
Action	**BIA Host Unit**	**Host Federal Agency**	**First Federal Agency to Respond**	**BIA-NIFC**
A. Fires occurring on BIA Trust lands (BIA/Tribal unit is the host unit).	X			
B. Fires occurring on BIA Trust lands in which BIA/Tribal resources are sent from other BIA/Tribal units in support of the incident (BIA/Tribal unit is the host unit).	X			
C. Fires occurring on other Federal lands in which the BIA/Tribe responds in an interagency effort or support action (another Federal agency is the host unit).		X		
D. Fires occurring on State lands in which the BIA/Tribe responds in an interagency effort or support action (State agency is the host unit).			X	
E. Actions where additional local resources are employed under operations to supplement readiness capability as a direct result of short duration high fire danger on BIA Trust lands (support action vs long term severity) (1-FireCode per season per Agency/Tribe, notify Regional Office). (92310)	X			
F. FireCode will be used by all BIA units to charge obligations related to EFF training (1 FireCode per Region for the season). (92310)				X
G. FireCode will be used by BIA to identify all cost related to approved BIA wildland fire severity actions and support of U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior agencies severity actions (92350)				X

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APPENDIX F: BIA and Tribal Reporting Units

Following are the BIA and Tribal Reporting Units:

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
AKAKA	Alaska Regional Office

BIA - NIFC

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
IDFCA	BIA - NIFC

Eastern Oklahoma Region

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
OKCHA	Chickasaw Agency
OKCNA	Cherokee Nation Tribe
OKEOA	Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office
OKMIA	Miami Agency
OKOMA	Okmulgee Field Office
OKOSA	Osage Agency
OKTLA	Talihina Agency
OKWEA	Wewoka Agency

Eastern Region

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
FLMIA	Miccosukee Tribe
FLSEA	Seminole Agency
MAWAA	Wampanoag Tribe
MEMAA	Maliseet Tribe
MEPAA	Passamaquoddy Tribe
MEPEA	Penobscot Nation
MSCHA	Choctaw Agency
NCECA	Eastern Cherokee Agency
RINAA	Narragansett Tribe
TNEAA	Eastern Regional Office

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
NDFBA	Fort Berthold Agency
NDFTA	Fort Totten Agency
NDSRA	Standing Rock Agency
NDTMA	Turtle Mountain Agency
NEWIA	Winnebago Agency
SDCCA	Crow Creek Agency
SDCRA	Cheyenne River Agency
SDFSA	Flandreau Santee
SDGPA	Great Plains Regional Office
SDLBA	Lower Brule Agency
SDPRA	Pine Ridge Agency
SDRBA	Rosebud Agency
SDSIA	Sisseton Agency
SDYAA	Yankton Agency

Midwest Region

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
IASFA	Sac and Fox Agency
MIGTA	Grand Traverse Tribe
MIMIA	Michigan Field Office
MNBFA	Bois Forte Tribe
MNFDA	Fond du Lac Tribe
MNGPA	Grand Portage Tribe
MNMLA	Mille Lacs
MNMNA	Minnesota Agency
MNMRA	Midwest Regional Office
MNRLA	Red Lake Agency
WIGLA	Great Lakes Agency
WIMEA	Menominee Tribe

Navajo Region

Unit ID	Reporting Unit Name
AZNAA	Navajo Regional Office

Northwest Region	
Unit ID	**Reporting Unit Name**
AKMEA	Metlakatla Agency
IDFHA	Fort Hall Agency
IDNIA	Northern Idaho Agency
IDNPT	Nez Perce Tribe
MTFHA	Flathead Agency
ORGRT	Grand Ronde Tribes
ORNWA	Northwest Regional Office
ORSIA	Siletz Agency
ORUMA	Umatilla Agency
ORWSA	Warm Springs Agency
WACOA	Colville Agency
WALUT	Lummi Tribe
WAMAA	Makah Agency
WAOPA	Olympic Peninsula Agency
WAPSA	Puget Sound Agency
WAQNT	Quinault Nations Tribe
WASPA	Spokane Agency
WASWT	Swinomish Tribe
WAYAA	Yakama Agency

Pacific Region	
Unit ID	**Reporting Unit Name**
CACAA	Cabazon Tribe
CACCA	Central California Agency
CAHIA	Hoopa Valley Tribe
CANCA	Northern California Agency
CAPAA	Pacific Regional Office
CARVA	Round Valley Tribe
CASCA	Southern California Agency
CATRA	Tule River Tribe

Rocky Mountain Region	
Unit ID	**Reporting Unit Name**
MTBFA	Blackfeet Agency
MTCRA	Crow Agency
MTFBA	Fort Belknap Agency
MTFPA	Fort Peck Agency
MTNCA	Northern Cheyenne Agency
MTRBA	Rocky Boy's Agency
MTRMA	Rocky Mountain Regional Office
WYWRA	Wind River Agency

Southern Plains Region	
Unit ID	**Reporting Unit Name**
KSHOA	Horton Agency
OKANA	Anadarko Agency
OKCOA	Concho Field Office
OKKIA	Kickapoo Field Office
OKPAA	Pawnee Agency
OKSPA	Southern Plains Regional Office
TXACA	Alabama-Coushatta Tribe

Southwest Region	
Unit ID	**Reporting Unit Name**
COSUA	Southern Ute Agency
COUMA	Ute Mountain Ute Agency
NMJIA	Jicarilla Agency
NMLAA	Laguna Agency
NMMEA	Mescalero Agency
NMNPA	Northern Pueblos Agency
NMRNA	Ramah Navajo Agency
NMSPA	Southern Pueblos Agency
NMSWA	Southwest Regional Office
NMZUA	Zuni Agency

Western Region	
Unit ID	**Reporting Unit Name**
AZCRA	Colorado River Agency
AZFTA	Fort Apache Agency
AZFYA	Fort Yuma Agency
AZHOA	Hopi Agency
AZPMA	Pima Agency
AZPPA	Papago Agency
AZSCA	San Carlos Agency
AZSRA	Salt River Agency
AZTCA	Truxton Canyon Agency
AZWEA	Western Regional Office
NVDVT	Sho-Pai Tribes
NVENA	Eastern Nevada Agency
NVWNA	Western Nevada Agency
UTSPA	Southern Paiute Agency
UTUOA	Uintah and Ouray Agency

BIA-FORS-UG-Appx-G_Reservation-Codes.xls
Last update: 09/01/2005 SDL

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APPENDIX G: Reservation Codes

Following are the Reservation (Area) Codes and the Reporting Units with which they are associated:

Alaska Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
AKAKA	All Reservations	999

Eastern Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
FLMIA	Miccosukee	026
FLSEA	Brighton	012
	Big Cypress	013
	Immokalee	025
MAWAA	Wampanoag	030
MEMAA	Maliseet	019
MEPAA	Passamaquoddy (Ind.Tnsp/Pleas.Pt)	014
MEPEA	Penobscot	018
MSCHA	Mississippi Choctaw	980
NCECA	Eastern Cherokee	010
RINAA	Narragansett	027
TNEAA	All Reservations in this table, plus:	
	Catawba	032
	Coushatta (LA)	971
	Micmac	031
	Mohegan	033
	Pequot	020
	Poarch Creek	028
	Seneca Nation (Alle/Catt/Oil Spr)	004
	St. Regis (Mohawk)	007
	Tunica	336

Eastern Oklahoma Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
OKCHA	Chickasaw	906
OKCNA	Tahlequah-Cherokee	905
OKEOA	All Reservations in this table	
OKMIA	Eastern Shawnee	921
	Modoc	927
	Ottawa	922
	Peoria	926
	Quapaw	920
	Seneca-Cayuga	923
	Western Miami	925
	Wyandotte	924
OKOMA	Creek	908
OKOSA	Osage	930
OKWEA	Seminole	909
OKTLA	Talihina-Choctaw	907

Great Plains Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
NDFBA	Fort Berthold	301
NDFTA	Fort Totten	303
NDSRA	Standing Rock	302
NDTMA	Turtle Mountain	304
NEWIA	Omaha	380
	Santee Sioux	382
	Winnebago	383
SDCCA	Crow Creek	342
SDCRA	Cheyenne River	340
SDFSA	Flandreau	341
SDGPA	All Reservations in this table	
SDLBA	Lower Brule	343
SDPRA	Pine Ridge	344
SDRBA	Rosebud	345
SDSIA	Sisseton	347
SDYAA	Yankton	346

Midwest Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
IASFA	Sac and Fox	490
MIGTA	Grand Traverse	468
MIMIA	Bay Mills	470
	Grand Traverse	468
	Gun Lake	484
	Hannaville	471
	Huron Potawatomi	478
	Isabella	472
	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	475
	Lac Vieux	479
	Little River	482
	Little Traverse	483
	Pokagon	480
	Sault Ste. Marie	469
MNBFA	Bois Forte	404
MNFDA	Fond Du Lac	405
MNGPA	Grand Portage	406
MNMLA	Mille Lacs	410
MNMNA	Bois Forte	404
	Fond Du Lac	405
	Grand Portage	406
	Leech Lake	407
	Mille Lacs	410
	White Earth	408
MNMRA	All Reservations in this table	
MNRLA	Red Lake	409
WIGLA	Bad River	430
	Forest County Potawatomi	434
	Lac Courte Oreilles	431
	Lac Du Flambeau	432
	Minnesota Winnebago	460
	Oneida	433
	Other Wisconsin Reservations	998
	Red Cliff	435
	Sokaogan Chippewa	437
	Stockbridge Munsee	438
	Wisconsin Winnebago	439
WIMEA	Menominee	440

Navajo Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
AZNAA	Navajo	780

Northwest Region

Unit ID	Reservation	Code
AKMEA	Metlakatla	199
IDFHA	Fort Hall	180
IDNIA	Coeur D'Alene	181
	Kootenai	183
	Nez Perce	182
IDNPT	Nez Perce	182
MTFHA	Flathead	203
ORGRT	Grand Ronde	141
ORNWA	All Reservations in this table	
ORSIA	Grand Ronde	141
	Siletz	142
ORUMA	Umatilla	143
ORWSA	Snake	144
	Warm Springs	145
WACOA	Colville	101
WALUT	Lummi	107
WAMAA	Makah	108
WAOPA	Chehalis	105
	Hoh	106
	Lower Elwha	126
	Quileute	116
	Shoalwater	118
	Skokomish	120
	Squaxin Island	121
WAPSA	Muckleshoot	109
	Nisqually	110
	Nooksack	111
	Port Gamble	113
	Puyallup	115
	Saquamish	114
	Skagit	119
	Snohomish	130
	Stillaguamish	132
	Suquamish	198
	Swinomish	122
	Tulalip	123
WAQNT	Quinault	117
WASPA	Kalispel	103
	Spokane	102
WASWT	Swinomish	122
WAYAA	Yakima	124

Pacific Region		
Unit ID	Reservation	Code
CACAA	Cabazon	568
CACCA	Benton Paiute Reservation	690
	Berry Creek Rancheria	504
	Big Pine Reservation	530
	Big Sandy Rancheria	506
	Bishop Reservation	549
	Bridgeport Indian Colony	691
	Cold Springs Rancheria	511
	Colusa Rancheria	512
	Cortina Rancheria	513
	Coyote Valley Rancheria	638
	Dry Creek Rancheria	515
	Enterprise Rancheria	517
	Fort Independence Reservation	525
	Grindstone Rancheria	519
	Hopland Rancheria	521
	Jackson Rancheria	522
	Laytonville Rancheria	524
	Lone Pine Reservation	624
	Manchester (Point Arena)	527
	Middletown Rancheria	528
	Robinson Rancheria	516
	Round Valley Reservation	540
	Rumsey Rancheria	541
	Santa Rosa Rancheria	542
	Sheep Ranch Rancheria	628
	Sherwood Valley Rancheria	629
	Shingle Springs Rancheria	546
	Stewarts Point Rancheria	547
	Sulpher Bank Rancheria	632
	Table Mountain Rancheria	551
	Toulumne Rancheria	634
	Tule River Reservation	553
	Upper Lake Rancheria	636
	Other California Reservations	999
CAHIA	Hoopa Valley	561
CANCA	Alturas Rancheria	502
	Cedarville Rancheria	621
	Fort Bidwell Reservation	518
	Hoopa Valley	561
	Likely Rancheria	623
	Lookout Rancheria	526
	Susanville Rancheria	550
	XL Ranch	536
	Yurok	562
	Other California Reservations	999

Pacific Region		
Unit ID	Reservation	Code
CAPAA	All Reservations in this table	
CARVA	Round Valley Reservation	540
CASCA	Agua Caliente	584
	Augustine	567
	Barona	572
	Cabazon	568
	Cahuilla	569
	Campo	570
	Capitan Grande	571
	Cuyapaipe	573
	Inaja-Cosmit	574
	Jamul	575
	La Jolla	576
	La Posta	577
	Los Coyotes	578
	Manzanita	579
	Mesa Grande	580
	Mission Creek	581
	Mission Reserve	596
	Morongo	582
	Pala	583
	Pauma	585
	Pechanga	586
	Ramona	597
	Rincon	587
	San Manuel	588
	San Pasqual	589
	Santa Rosa	590
	Santa Ynez	591
	Santa Ysabel	592
	Soboba	593
	Sycuan	594
	Torres-Martinez	595
	Twenty-nine Palms	598
	Viejas	599
	Other California Reservations	999
CATRA	Tule River Reservation	553

Rocky Mountain Region		
Unit ID	**Reservation**	**Code**
MTBFA	Blackfeet	201
MTCRA	Crow	202
MTFBA	Fort Belknap	204
MTFPA	Fort Peck	206
MTNCA	Northern Cheyenne	207
MTRBA	Rocky Boys	205
MTRMA	All Reservations in this table	
WYWRA	Wind River	280

Southern Plains Region		
Unit ID	**Reservation**	**Code**
KSHOA	Iowa of KS & NE	860
	Kickapoo of KS	861
	Prairie Band Potawatomi	862
	Sac and Fox of MO	863
OKANA	Apache	809
	Caddo	806
	Comanche	808
	Delaware	807
	Fort Sill Apache	803
	Kiowa	815
	Wichita	804
OKCOA	Cheyenne-Arapaho	801
OKKIA	Kickapoo of OK	823
OKPAA	Otoe-Missouria	811
	Pawnee	812
	Tonkawa	814
OKSPA	All Reservations in this table, plus	
	Absentee Shawnee	820
	Citizen Potawatomi	821
	Iowa of OK	822
	Kaw	810
	Kickapoo of TX	826
	Ponca	813
	Sac and Fox of OK	824
TXACA	Alabama-Coushatta (TX)	830

Southwest Region		
Unit ID	**Reservation**	**Code**
COSUA	Southern Ute	750
COUMA	Ute Mountain Ute	751
NMJIA	Jicarilla	701
NMLAA	Laguna	707
NMMEA	Mescalero	702
NMNPA	Nambe	708
	Picuris	709
	Pojoaque	710
	San Ildefonso	713
	San Juan	714
	Santa Clara	716
	Taos	718
	Tesuque	719
NMRNA	Ramah Navajo	722
NMSPA	Acoma	703
	Cochiti	704
	Isleta	705
	Jemez	706
	San Felipe	712
	Sandia	711
	Santa Ana	715
	Santo Domingo	717
	Ysleta Del Sur	725
	Zia	720
NMSWA	All Reservations in this table	
NMZUA	Zuni	721

Western Region		
Unit ID	Reservation	Code
AZCRA	Chemehuevi	695
	Colorado River Indian Tribes	603
	Fort Mojave	604
AZFTA	Fort Apache	607
AZFYA	Cocopah	602
	Fort Yuma (Quechan)	696
AZHOA	Hopi	608
AZPMA	Ak Chin (Maricopa)	612
	Pima (Gila River)	614
AZPPA	Gila Bend	609
	Papago	610
	San Xavier	611
AZSCA	San Carlos	616
AZSRA	Fort Mcdowell	613
	Pascua-Yaqui	665
	Salt River Pima-Maricopa	615
AZTCA	Big Sandy - Camp Verde	619
	Havasupai	605
	Hualapai	606
	Prescott Yavapai	618
	Yavapai	601
	Yavapai Tonto (Payson)	674
AZWEA	All Reservations in this table	
NVDVT	Duck Valley	641
NVENA	Duck Valley	641
	Duck Water	642
	Elko Colony	643
	Ely Shoshone	644
	Goshute	681
	Odgers Ranch	664
	South Fork	662
	Te-Moak	640

Western Region		
Unit ID	Reservation	Code
NVWNA	Campbell Ranch	663
	Carson Colony	647
	Fallon	645
	Fort McDermitt	646
	Lovelock Colony	649
	Pyramid Lake	651
	Reno-Sparks Colony	653
	Summit Lake	655
	Te-Moak	640
	Walker River	656
	Washoe	672
	Winnemucca Colony	657
	Yerington Colony	660
	Yomba	661
UTSPA	Cedar City	683
	Indian Peaks (Paiute)	686
	Kaibab Paiute	617
	Kanosh	684
	Koosharem	685
	Las Vegas Colony	648
	Moapa	650
	Shivwits	688
UTUOA	Skull Valley	682
	Uintah and Ouray	687

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APPENDIX H: Criteria for Firefighting Resource Types

Tractor-Plows

	Minimum Standards for Type					
Component	**Type 1**	**Type 2**	**Type 3**	**Type 4**	**Type 5**	**Type 6**
Horsepower	165	140	120	90	70-80	42-60
Examples	D-7 JD-850 TD-20 and larger	D-6 JD-750 TD-15 Case 1450	D-5H, D-4H TD-12 Case 1150	D-4, D-5C JD-650 TD-9	D-4C JD-450 TD-8	D-3 JD-400, JD-350 TD-7

Dozers

	Minimum Standards for Type		
Component	**Type 1** (Heavy)	**Type 2** (Medium)	**Type 3** (Light)
Horsepower	200	100	50
Examples	D-8H, D-7H JD-850	D-5H JD-650	D-46, D-3 JD-550

Engines

Component	Minimum Standards for Type						
	Structure Engines		Wildland Engines				
	Type 1 (Heavy)	**Type 2** (Heavy)	**Type 3** (Heavy)	**Type 4** (Medium)	**Type 5** (Medium)	**Type 6** (Light)	**Type 7** (Light/Slip-on)
Pump Rating Minimum flow (GPM) At rated pressure (PSI)	 1000+ 150	 250+ 150	 150 250	 50 100	 50 100	 30 100	 10 100
Tank Capacity (gallons)	400+	400+	500+	750+	400-750	150-400	50-200
Hose, 2½" (feet)	1200	1000	--	--	--	--	--
Hose, 1½" (feet)	400	500	500	300	300	300	--
Hose, 1" (feet)	--	--	500	300	300	300	200
Ladders (feet)	48	48	--	--	--	--	--
Master Stream (GPM)	500	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel (minimum)	4	3	3	2	2	2	2

Watertenders

Component	Minimum Standards for Type		
	Type 1	**Type 2**	**Type 3**
Tank Capacity (gallons)	5000+	2500+	1000+
Pump Capacity (GPM)*	300+	200+	200+
Off Load Capacity (GPM)	300+	200+	200+
Max. Refill Time (minutes)	30	20	15

Notes:
* Portable pump acceptable.

Air Tankers

Component	Minimum Standards for Type			
	Type 1 (Heavy)	**Type 2** (Heavy)	**Type 3** (Mixed)	**Type 4** (SEAT)
Tank Capacity (gallons)	3000	1800	800	100
Examples	C-130 P-3 DC-7	DC-4 SP2H P2V	Grumman S-2 CL-215 CL-415 AT-802F	Thrush S-2R Melex M-18 AT-802

Helicopters

Component	Minimum (unless otherwise noted) Standards for Type		
	Type 1 (Heavy)	**Type 2** (Medium)	**Type 3** (Light)
Allowable Payload at 59ºF at Sea Level (lbs)	5000	2500	1200
Passenger Seats	15+	9-14	4-8
Retardant or Water Carrying Capability (gallons)	700	300	100
Maximum Gross Takeoff/Landing Weight (lbs)	12,501+	6000-12,500	Up to 6000
Examples	B-214 series S-58/61/62/64/70 CH-54, UH-60 BV-107/234 SA-330J, AS-332 K-Max, H-43F	B-204/205/210/212 MD-900 S-55	B-206 series/407 MD-500 SA-315/316 AS-350 series/355 EC-135
Helitanker	- Fixed Tank - Air Tanker Board Certified - 1100 gal. Minimum Capacity		

Handcrews

Component	Minimum Standards for Type			
	Type I [1]	Type II with IA Capability	Type II	Type III
Fireline Capability	Initial attack/can be broken up into squads, fireline construction, complex firing operations (backfire)	Initial attack/can be broken up into squads, fireline construction, firing to include burnout	Initial attack, fireline construction, firing to include burnout	Fireline construction, fireline improvement, mop-up and rehab
Crew Size	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20
Leadership Qualifications	Permanent Supervision 1 Superintendent: TFLD, ICT4 1 Asst Supt: STCR, ICT4 3 Squad Boss: CRWB(T), ICT5	1 CRWB and 3 ICT5	1 CRWB and 3 FFTR1	1 CRWB and 3 FFTR1
Bilingual Requirement	CRWB and FFT1's must be bilingual (able to read and interpret) in the primary language of crew.	CRWB and FFT1's must be bilingual (able to read and interpret) in the primary language of crew.	CRWB and FFT1's must be bilingual (able to read and interpret) in the primary language of crew.	CRWB and FFT1's must be bilingual (able to read and interpret) in the primary language of crew.
Experience	80% - 1 season or more	60% - 1 season or more	40% - 1 season or more	20% - 1 season or more
Full Time Organized Crew	Yes	No	No	No
Communications	5 programmable radios	4 programmable radios	4 programmable radios	4 programmable radios
Sawyers	3 agency qualified	3 agency qualified	0	0
Training	80 hours annual training	Basic firefighter training and/or annual firefighter safety refresher	Basic firefighter training and/or annual firefighter safety refresher	Basic firefighter training and/or annual firefighter safety refresher
Fitness	Arduous	Arduous	Arduous	Arduous
Logistics	Self-sufficient	Not self-sufficient	Not self-sufficient	Not self-sufficient
Maximum Weight	5100 lbs	5100 lbs	5100 lbs	5100 lbs
Dispatch Availability	1 hour	Variable	Variable	Variable
Production Factor	1.0	0.8	0.8	n/a

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Handcrews

Component	Minimum Standards for Type			
	Type I [1]	Type II with IA Capability	Type II	Type III
Transportation	Own transportation	Transportation needed	Transportation needed	Transportation needed
Tools & Equipment	Fully equipped	Not equipped	Not equipped	Not equipped
Personal Gear	Arrives with: crew first aid kit, personal first aid kit, headlamp, 1 qt canteen, web gear, sleeping bag	Arrives with: crew first aid kit, personal first aid kit, headlamp, 1 qt canteen, web gear, sleeping bag	Arrives with: crew first aid kit, personal first aid kit, headlamp, 1 qt canteen, web gear, sleeping bag	Arrives with: crew first aid kit, personal first aid kit, headlamp, 1 qt canteen, web gear, sleeping bag
PPE	Arrives with: hard hat, fire resistant shirt/pants, 8″ leather boots, leather gloves, fire shelter, hearing/eye protection	Arrives with: hard hat, fire resistant shirt/pants, 8″ leather boots, leather gloves, fire shelter, hearing/eye protection	Arrives with: hard hat, fire resistant shirt/pants, 8″ leather boots, leather gloves, fire shelter, hearing/eye protection	Arrives with: hard hat, fire resistant shirt/pants, 8″ leather boots, leather gloves, fire shelter, hearing/eye protection

Notes:

[1] Interagency Hotshot Crews (IHC) are a Type 1 crew that exceeds the Type 1 Standards as required by the National IHC Operations Guide (2001) in the following categories:

- Permanent Supervision with seven career appointments (Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, 3 Squad Bosses)
- IHC's work and train as a unit 40 hours per week
- IHC's are a national resource

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APPENDIX J: Fuel Models

This appendix contains descriptions of both the Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS) and National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) fuel models.

Click on a link below to jump to the desired document:

Part 1: Descriptions of the FBPS Fuel Models
Part 2: Descriptions of the NFDRS Fuel Models
Part 3: FBPS/NFDRS Fuel Model Crosswalk

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APPENDIX J: Fuel Models

PART 1: Description of the Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS) Fuel Models

The following information was excerpted from: Hal E. Anderson; "Aids to Determining Fuels Models for Estimating Fire Behavior"; General Technical Report, INT-122; USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Odgen, UT; April 1982; 22 p.

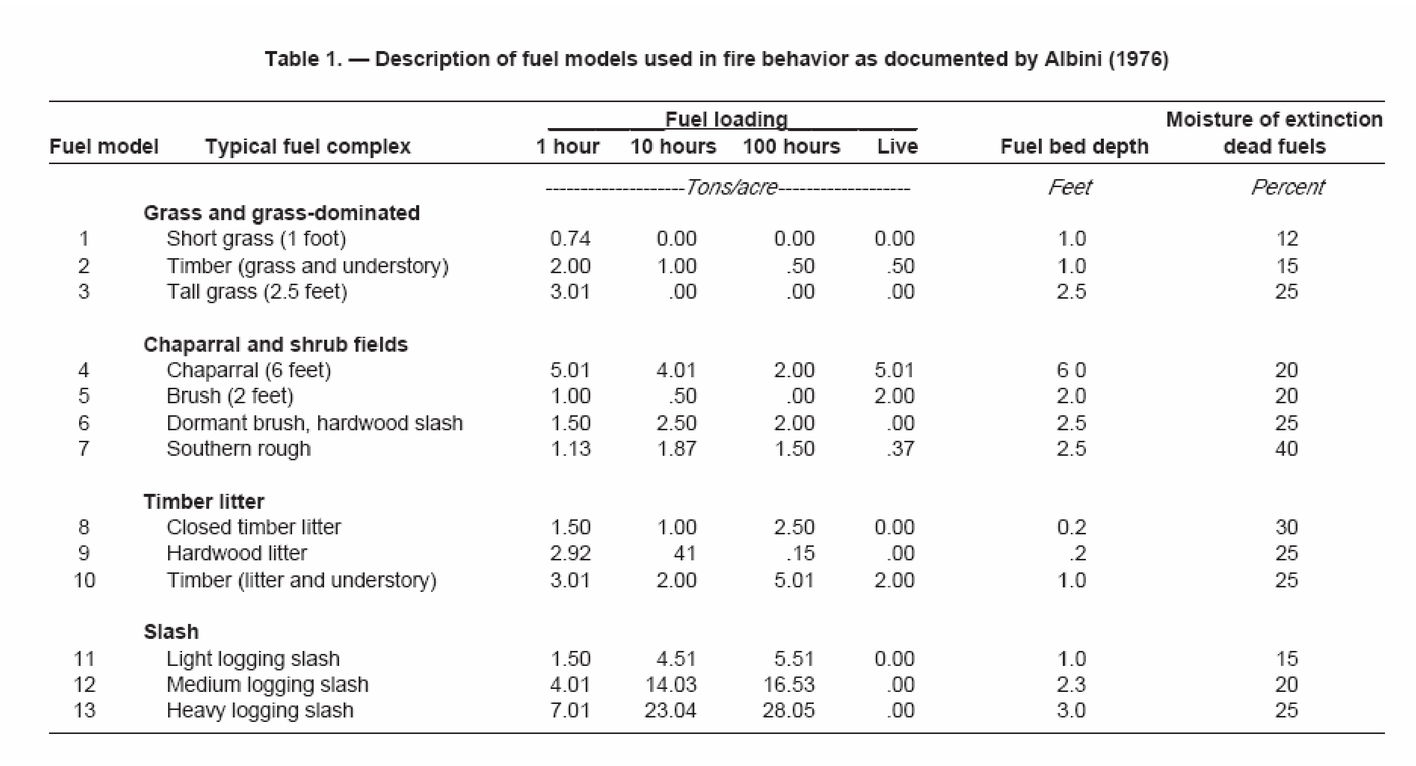

Table 1. — Description of fuel models used in fire behavior as documented by Albini (1976)

Fuel model	Typical fuel complex	Fuel loading				Fuel bed depth	Moisture of extinction dead fuels
		1 hour	10 hours	100 hours	Live		
		Tons/acre				*Feet*	*Percent*
	Grass and grass-dominated						
1	Short grass (1 foot)	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	12
2	Timber (grass and understory)	2.00	1.00	.50	.50	1.0	15
3	Tall grass (2.5 feet)	3.01	.00	.00	.00	2.5	25
	Chaparral and shrub fields						
4	Chaparral (6 feet)	5.01	4.01	2.00	5.01	6 0	20
5	Brush (2 feet)	1.00	.50	.00	2.00	2.0	20
6	Dormant brush, hardwood slash	1.50	2.50	2.00	.00	2.5	25
7	Southern rough	1.13	1.87	1.50	.37	2.5	40
	Timber litter						
8	Closed timber litter	1.50	1.00	2.50	0.00	0.2	30
9	Hardwood litter	2.92	41	.15	.00	.2	25
10	Timber (litter and understory)	3.01	2.00	5.01	2.00	1.0	25
	Slash						
11	Light logging slash	1.50	4.51	5.51	0.00	1.0	15
12	Medium logging slash	4.01	14.03	16.53	.00	2.3	20
13	Heavy logging slash	7.01	23.04	28.05	.00	3.0	25

FUEL MODEL DESCRIPTIONS

Grass Group

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 1

Fire spread is governed by the fine, very porous, and continuous herbaceous fuels that have cured or are nearly cured. Fires are surface fires that move rapidly through the cured grass and associated material. Very little shrub or timber is present, generally less than one-third of the area.

Grasslands and savanna are represented along with stubble, grass-tundra, and grass-shrub combinations that meet the above area constraint. Annual and perennial grasses are included in this fuel model.

This fuel model correlates to 1978 NFDRS fuel models A, L, and S.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 2

Fire spread is primarily through the fine herbaceous fuels, either curing or dead. These are surface fires where the herbaceous material, in addition to litter and dead/down stemwood from the open shrub or timber overstory, contribute to the fire intensity.

Open shrub lands and pine stands or scrub oak stands that cover one-third to two-thirds of the area may generally fit this model; such stands may include clumps of fuels that generate higher intensities and that may produce firebrands. Some pinyon-juniper may be in this model.

This fuel model correlates to 1978 NFDRS fuel models C and T.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 3

Fires in this fuel are the most intense of the grass group and display high rates of spread under the influence of wind. Wind may drive fire into the upper heights of the grass and across standing water.

Stands are tall, averaging about 3 feet (1 m), but considerable variation may occur. Approximately one-third or more of the stand is considered dead or cured and maintains the fire. Wild or cultivated grains that have not been harvested can be considered similar to tall prairie and marshland grasses.

This fuel correlates to 1978 NFDRS fuel model N.

Shrub Group

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 4

Fires intensity and fast-spreading fires involve the foliage and live and dead fine woody material in the crowns of a nearly continuous secondary overstory.

Stands of mature shrubs, 6 or more feet tall, such as California mixed chaparral, the high pocosin along the east coast, the pinebarrens of New Jersey, or the closed jack pine stands of the north-central States are typical candidates. Besides flammable foliage, dead woody material in the stands significantly contributes to the fire intensity. Height of stands qualifying for this model depends on local conditions. A deep litter layer may also hamper suppression efforts.

This fuel model represents 1978 NFDRS fuel models B and O; fire behavior estimates are more severe than obtained by models B or O.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 5

Fire is generally carried in the surface fuels that are made up of litter cast by the shrubs and the grasses or forbs in the understory. The fires are generally not very intense because surface fuel loads are light, the shrubs are young with little dead material, and the foliage contains little volatile material.

Usually shrubs are short and almost totally cover the area. Young, green stands with no dead wood would qualify: laurel, vine maple, alder, or even chaparral, manzanita, or chamise.

No 1978 NFDRS fuel model is represented, but model 5 can be considered as a second choice for NFDRS model D or as a third choice for NFDRS model T.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 6

Fires carry through the shrub layer where the foliage is more flammable than fuel model 5, but this requires moderate winds, greater than 8 mi/h (13 km/h) at midflame height. Fire will drop to the ground at low wind speeds or at openings in the stand.

The shrubs are older, but not as tall as shrub types of model 4, nor do they contain as much fuel as model 4. A broad range of shrub conditions is covered by this model. Fuel situations to be considered include intermediate stands of chamise, chaparral, oak brush, low pocosin, Alaskan spruce taiga, and shrub tundra. Even hardwood slash that has cured can be considered. Pinyon-juniper shrublands may be represented but may overpredict rate of spread except at high winds, like 20 mi/h (32 km/h) at the 20-foot level.

The 1978 NFDRS fuel models F and Q are represented by this fuel model. It can be considered a second choice for models T and D and a third choice for model S.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 7

Fires burn through the surface and shrub strata with equal ease and can occur at higher dead fuel moisture contents because of the flammability of live foliage and other live material.

Stands of shrubs are generally between 2 and 6 feet (0.6 and 1.8 m) high. Palmetto-gallberry understory-pine overstory sites are typical and low pocosins may be represented. Black spruce-shrub combinations in Alaska may also be represented.

This fuel model correlates with 1978 NFDRS model D and can be a second choice for model Q.

Timber Group

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 8

Slow-burning ground fires with low flame lengths are generally the case, although the fire may encounter an occasional “jackpot” or heavy fuel concentration that can flare up. Only under severe weather conditions involving high temperatures, low humidities, and high winds do the fuels pose fire hazards.

Closed canopy stands of short-needle conifers or hardwoods that have leafed out support fire in the compact litter layer. This layer is mainly needles, leaves, and occasionally twigs because little undergrowth is present in the stand. Representative conifer types are white pine, and lodgepole pine, spruce, fir, and larch.

This model can be used for 1978 NFDRS fuel models H and R.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 9

Fires run through the surface litter faster than model 8 and have longer flame height. Both long-needle conifer stands and hardwood stands, especially the oak-hickory types, are typical. Fall fires in hardwoods are predictable, but high winds will actually cause higher rates of spread than predicted because of spotting caused by rolling and blowing leaves.

Closed stands of long-needled pine like ponderosa, Jeffrey, and red pines, or southern pine plantations are grouped in this model. Concentrations of dead-down woody material will contribute to possible torching out of trees, spotting, and crowning.

NFDRS fuel models E, P, and U are represented by this model. It is also a second choice for models C and S.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 10

The fires burn in the surface and ground fuels with greater fire intensity than the other timber litter models. Dead-down fuels include greater quantities of 3-inch (7.6-cm) or larger limbwood resulting from overmaturity or natural events that create a large load of dead material on the forest floor. Crowning out, spotting, and torching of individual trees are more frequent in this fuel situation, leading to potential fire control difficulties.

Any forest type may be considered if heavy down material is present; examples are insect- or disease-ridden stands, windthrown stands, overmature situations with deadfall, and aged light thinning or partial-cut slash.

The 1978 NFDRS fuel model G is represented and is depicted in photographs 28, 29, and 30.

Logging Slash Group

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 11

Fires are fairly active in the slash and herbaceous material intermixed with the slash. The spacing of the rather light fuel load, shading from overstory, or the aging of the fine fuels can contribute to limiting the fire potential.

Light partial cuts or thinning operations in mixed conifer stands, hardwood stands, and southern pine harvests are considered. Clearcut operations generally produce more slash than represented here. The less-than-3-inch (7.6-cm) material load is less than 12 tons per acre (5.4 t/ha). The greater-than-3-inch (7.6-cm) is represented by not more than 10 pieces, 4 inches (10.2 cm) in diameter, along a 50-foot (15-m) transect.

The 1978 NFDRS fuel model K is represented by this model.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 12

Rapidly spreading fires with high intensities capable of generating firebrands can occur. When fire starts, it is generally sustained until a fuel break or change in fuels is encountered.

The visual impression is dominated by slash and much of it is less than 3 inches (7.6 cm) in diameter. The fuels total less than 35 tons per acre (15.6 t/ha) and seem well distributed. Heavily thinned conifer stands, clearcuts, and medium or heavy partial cuts are represented. The material larger than 3 inches (7.6 cm) is represented by encountering 11 pieces, 6 inches (15.2 cm) in diameter, along a 50-foot (15-m) transect.

This model depicts 1978 NFDRS model J and may overrate slash areas when the needles have dropped and the limbwood has settled. However, in areas where limbwood breakup and general weathering have started, the fire potential can increase.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 13

Fire is generally carried across the area by a continuous layer of slash. Large quantities of material larger than 3 inches (7.6 cm) are present. Fires spread quickly through the fine fuels and intensity builds up more slowly as the large fuels start burning. Active flaming is sustained for long periods and a wide variety of firebrands can be generated. These contribute to spotting problems as the weather conditions become more severe.

Clearcuts and heavy partial-cuts in mature and overmature stands are depicted where the slash load is dominated by the greater-than-3-inch (7.6-cm) diameter material. The total load may exceed 200 tons per acre (89.2 t/ha) but fuel less than 3 inches (7.6-cm) is generally only 10 percent of the total load. Situations where the slash still has “red” needles attached but the total load is lighter, more like model 12, can be represented because of the earlier high intensity and quicker area involvement.

The 1978 NFDRS fuel model I is represented. Areas most commonly fitting this model are old-growth stands west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains. More efficient utilization standards are decreasing the amount of large material left in the field.

For other slash situations:
Hardwood slash .... Model 6
Heavy “red” slash .... Model 4
Overgrown slash .... Model 10
Southern pine clearcut slash .... Model 12

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APPENDIX J: Fuel Models

PART 2: Description of the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) Fuel Models

The following information was excerpted from: John E. Deeming, Robert E. Burgan, and Jack D. Cohen; "The National Fire-Danger Rating System—1978;" General Technical Report, INT-39; USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Odgen, UT; 1977; 63 p.

The National Fire Danger Rating System - 1978 **Fuel Model Definitions**	
Fuel Model A	This fuel model represents western grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs. Brush or trees may be present but are very sparse, occupying less than a third of the area. Examples of types where Fuel Model A should be used are cheatgrass and medusahead. Open pinyon-juniper, sagebrush-grass, and desert shrub associations may appropriately be assigned this fuel model if the woody plants meet the density criteria. The quantity and continuity of the ground fuels vary greatly with rainfall from year to year.
Fuel Model B	Mature, dense fields of brush 6 feet or more in height are represented by this fuel model. One-fourth or more of the aerial fuel in such stands is dead. Foliage burns readily. Model B fuels are potentially very dangerous, fostering intense fast-spreading fires. This model is for California mixed chaparral generally 30 years or older. The F model is more appropriate for pure chamise stands. The B model may be used for the New Jersey pine barrens.
Fuel Model C	Open pine stands typify Model C fuels. Perennial grasses and forbs are the primary ground fuel but there is enough needle litter and branchwood present to contribute significantly to the fuel loading. Some brush and shrubs may be present but they are of little consequence. Situations covered by Fuel Model C are open, longleaf, slash, ponderosa, Jeffrey, and sugar pine stands. Some pinyon-juniper stands may qualify.
Fuel Model D	This fuel model is specifically for the palmetto-gallberry understory-pine overstory association of the southeast coastal plains. It can be also used for the so-called "low pocosins" where Fuel Model O might be too severe. This model should only be used in the Southeast because of a high moisture of extinction.
Fuel Model E	Use this model after leaf fall for hardwood and mixed hardwood-conifer types where the hardwoods dominate. The fuel is primarily hardwood leaf litter. The oak-hickory types are best represented by Fuel Model E, but E is an acceptable choice for northern hardwoods and mixed forests of the Southeast. In high winds, the fire danger may be underrated because rolling and blowing leaves are not accounted for. In the summer after the trees have leafed out, Fuel Model E should be replaced by fuel Model R.

Fuel Model F	Fuel Model F is the only one of the 1972 NFDRS Fuel Models whose application has changed. Model F now represents mature closed chamise stands and oakbrush fields of Arizona, Utah, and Colorado. It also applies to young, closed stands and mature, open stands of California mixed chaparral. Open stands of pinyon-juniper are represented; however, fire activity will be overrated at low windspeeds and where there is sparse ground fuels.
Fuel Model G	Fuel Model G is used for dense conifer stands where there is a heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody material. Such stands are typically overmature and may also be suffering insect, disease, wind, or ice damage -- natural events that create a very heavy buildup of dead material on the forest floor. The duff and litter are deep and much of the woody material is more than 3 inches in diameter. The undergrowth is variable, but shrubs are usually restricted to openings. Types meant to be represented by Fuel Model G are hemlock-Sitka spruce, Coast Douglas-fir, and windthrown or bug-killed stands of lodgepole pine and spruce.
Fuel Model H	The short-needled conifers (white pines, spruces, larches, and firs) are represented by Fuel Model H. In contrast to Model G fuels, Fuel Model H describes a healthy stand with sparse undergrowth and a thin layer of ground fuels. Fires in H fuels are typically slow spreading and are dangerous only in scattered areas where the downed woody material is concentrated.
Fuel Model I	Fuel Model I was designed for clear-cut conifer slash where the total loading of materials less than 6 inches in diameter exceeds 25 tons/acre. After settling and the fines (needles and twigs) fall from the branches, Fuel Model I will overrate the fire potential. For lighter loadings of clear-cut conifer slash, use Fuel Model J, and for light thinnings and partial cuts where the slash is scattered under a residual overstory, use Fuel Model K.
Fuel Model J	This model complements Fuel Model I. It is for clearcuts and heavily thinned conifer stands where the total loading of materials less than 6 inches in diameter is less than 25 tons/acre. Again, as the slash ages, the fire potential will be overrated.
Fuel Model K	Slash fuels from light thinnings and partial cuts in conifer stands are represented by Fuel Model K. Typically the slash is scattered about under an open overstory. This model applies to hardwood slash and to southern pine clearcuts where the loading of all fuels is less than 15 tons/acre.
Fuel Model L	This fuel model is meant to represent western grasslands vegetated by perennial grasses. The principal species are coarser and loadings heavier than those in Model A fuels. Otherwise the situations are very similar; shrubs and trees occupy less than one-third of the area. The quantity of fuel in these areas is more stable from year to year. In sagebrush areas Fuel Model T may be more appropriate.
Fuel Model N	This fuel model was constructed specifically for the sawgrass prairies of south Florida. It may be useful in other marsh situations where the fuel is coarse and reedlike. This model assumes that one-third of the aerial portion of the plants are dead. Fast-spreading, intense fires can occur even over standing water.
Fuel Model O	The O fuel model applies to dense, brushlike fuels of the Southeast. O fuels, except for the deep litter layer, are almost entirely living in contrast to B fuels. The foliage burns readily except during the active growing season. The plants are typically over 6 feet tall and are often found under an open stand of pine. The pocosins of the Virginia, North and South Carolina coasts are the ideal of Fuel Model O. If the plants do not meet the 6-foot criteria in those areas, Fuel Model D should be used.

Fuel Model P	Closed, thrifty stands of long-needled southern pines are characteristic of P fuels. A 2- to 4-inch layer of lightly compacted needle litter is the primary fuel. Some small diameter branchwood is present but the density of the canopy precludes more than a scattering of shrubs and grass. Fuel Model P has the high moisture of extinction characteristic of the Southeast. The corresponding model for other long-needled pines is U.
Fuel Model Q	Upland Alaskan black spruce is represented by Fuel Model Q. The stands are dense but have frequent openings filled with usually inflammable shrub species. The forest floor is a deep layer of moss and lichens, but there is some needle litter and small-diameter branchwood. The branches are persistent on the trees, and ground fires easily reach into the tree crowns. This fuel model may be useful for jack pine stands in the Lake States. Ground fires are typically slow spreading, but a dangerous crowning potential exists. Users should be alert to such events and note those levels of SC and BI when crowning occurs.
Fuel Model R	This fuel model represents the hardwood areas after the canopies leaf out in the spring. It is provided as the off-season substitute for E. It should be used during the summer in all hardwood and mixed conifer-hardwood stands where more than half of the overstory is deciduous.
Fuel Model S	Alaskan or alpine tundra on relatively well-drained sites is the S fuel. Grass and low shrubs are often present, but the principal fuel is a deep layer of lichens and moss. Fires in these fuels are not fast spreading or intense, but are difficult to extinguish.
Fuel Model T	The bothersome sagebrush-grass types of the Great Basin and the Intermountain West are characteristic of T fuels. The shrubs burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grass and other herbaceous plants. the shrubs must occupy at lease one-third of the site or the A or L fuel models should be used. Fuel Model T might be used for immature scrub oak and desert shrub associations in the West, and the scrub oak-wire grass type in the Southeast.
Fuel Model U	Closed stands of western long-needled pines are covered by this model. The ground fuels are primarily litter and small branchwood. Grass and shrubs are precluded by the dense canopy but occur in the occasional natural opening. Fuel Model U should be used for ponderosa, Jeffrey, sugar pine, and red pine stands of the Lake States. Fuel Model P is the corresponding model for southern pine plantations.

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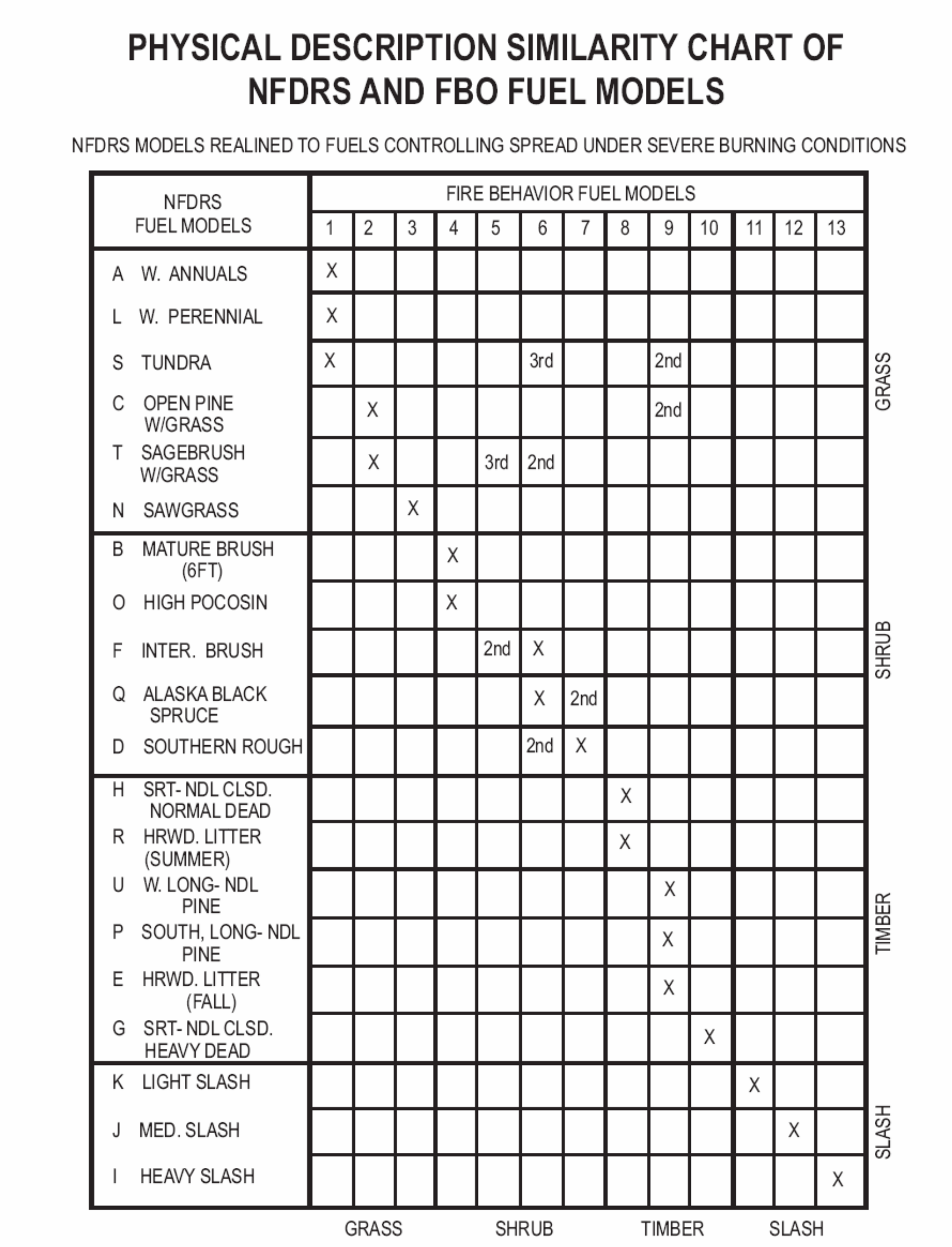
APPENDIX J: Fuel Models

PART 3: FBPS/NFDRS Fuel Model "Crosswalk"

The following table was excerpted from: Hal E. Anderson; "Aids to Determining Fuels Models for Estimating Fire Behavior"; General Technical Report, INT-122; USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Odgen, UT; April 1982; p. 18.



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION SIMILARITY CHART OF NFDRS AND FBO FUEL MODELS

NFDRS MODELS REALINED TO FUELS CONTROLLING SPREAD UNDER SEVERE BURNING CONDITIONS

NFDRS FUEL MODELS	FIRE BEHAVIOR FUEL MODELS													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
A W. ANNUALS	X													GRASS
L W. PERENNIAL	X													
S TUNDRA	X					3rd			2nd					
C OPEN PINE W/GRASS		X							2nd					
T SAGEBRUSH W/GRASS		X			3rd	2nd								
N SAWGRASS			X											
B MATURE BRUSH (6FT)				X										SHRUB
O HIGH POCOSIN				X										
F INTER. BRUSH					2nd	X								
Q ALASKA BLACK SPRUCE						X	2nd							
D SOUTHERN ROUGH						2nd	X							
H SRT- NDL CLSD. NORMAL DEAD								X						TIMBER
R HRWD. LITTER (SUMMER)								X						
U W. LONG- NDL PINE									X					
P SOUTH, LONG- NDL PINE									X					
E HRWD. LITTER (FALL)									X					
G SRT- NDL CLSD. HEAVY DEAD										X				
K LIGHT SLASH											X			SLASH
J MED. SLASH												X		
I HEAVY SLASH													X	
	GRASS			SHRUB				TIMBER			SLASH			

Figure 3. — Similarity chart to aline physical descriptions of fire danger rating fuel models with fire behavior fuel models.

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APPENDIX K: Climate Classes

This appendix contains descriptions and a map of the Climate Classes used by NFDRS.

Click on a link below to jump to the desired document:

Part 1: Descriptions of the Climate Classes
Part 2: Map of Climate Classes

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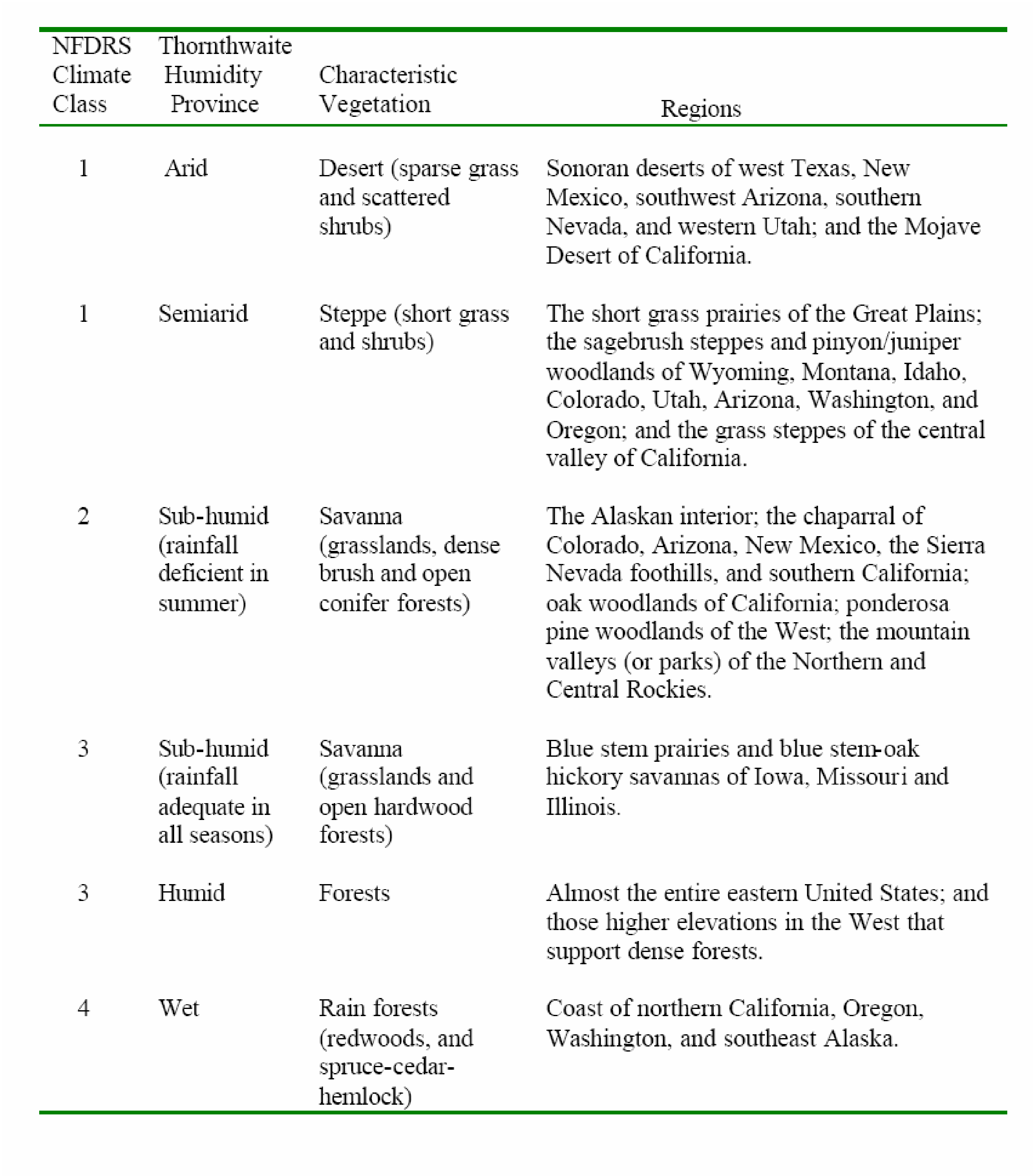
APPENDIX K: Climate Classes

PART 1: Descriptions of Climate Classes

The following table was excerpted from: "Gaining an Understanding of the National Fire Danger Rating System;" PMS-932/NFES-2665; National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group; May 2002; p. 57.



NFDRS Climate Class	Thornthwaite Humidity Province	Characteristic Vegetation	Regions
1	Arid	Desert (sparse grass and scattered shrubs)	Sonoran deserts of west Texas, New Mexico, southwest Arizona, southern Nevada, and western Utah; and the Mojave Desert of California.
1	Semiarid	Steppe (short grass and shrubs)	The short grass prairies of the Great Plains; the sagebrush steppes and pinyon/juniper woodlands of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon; and the grass steppes of the central valley of California.
2	Sub-humid (rainfall deficient in summer)	Savanna (grasslands, dense brush and open conifer forests)	The Alaskan interior; the chaparral of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, the Sierra Nevada foothills, and southern California; oak woodlands of California; ponderosa pine woodlands of the West; the mountain valleys (or parks) of the Northern and Central Rockies.
3	Sub-humid (rainfall adequate in all seasons)	Savanna (grasslands and open hardwood forests)	Blue stem prairies and blue stem-oak hickory savannas of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.
3	Humid	Forests	Almost the entire eastern United States; and those higher elevations in the West that support dense forests.
4	Wet	Rain forests (redwoods, and spruce-cedar-hemlock)	Coast of northern California, Oregon, Washington, and southeast Alaska.

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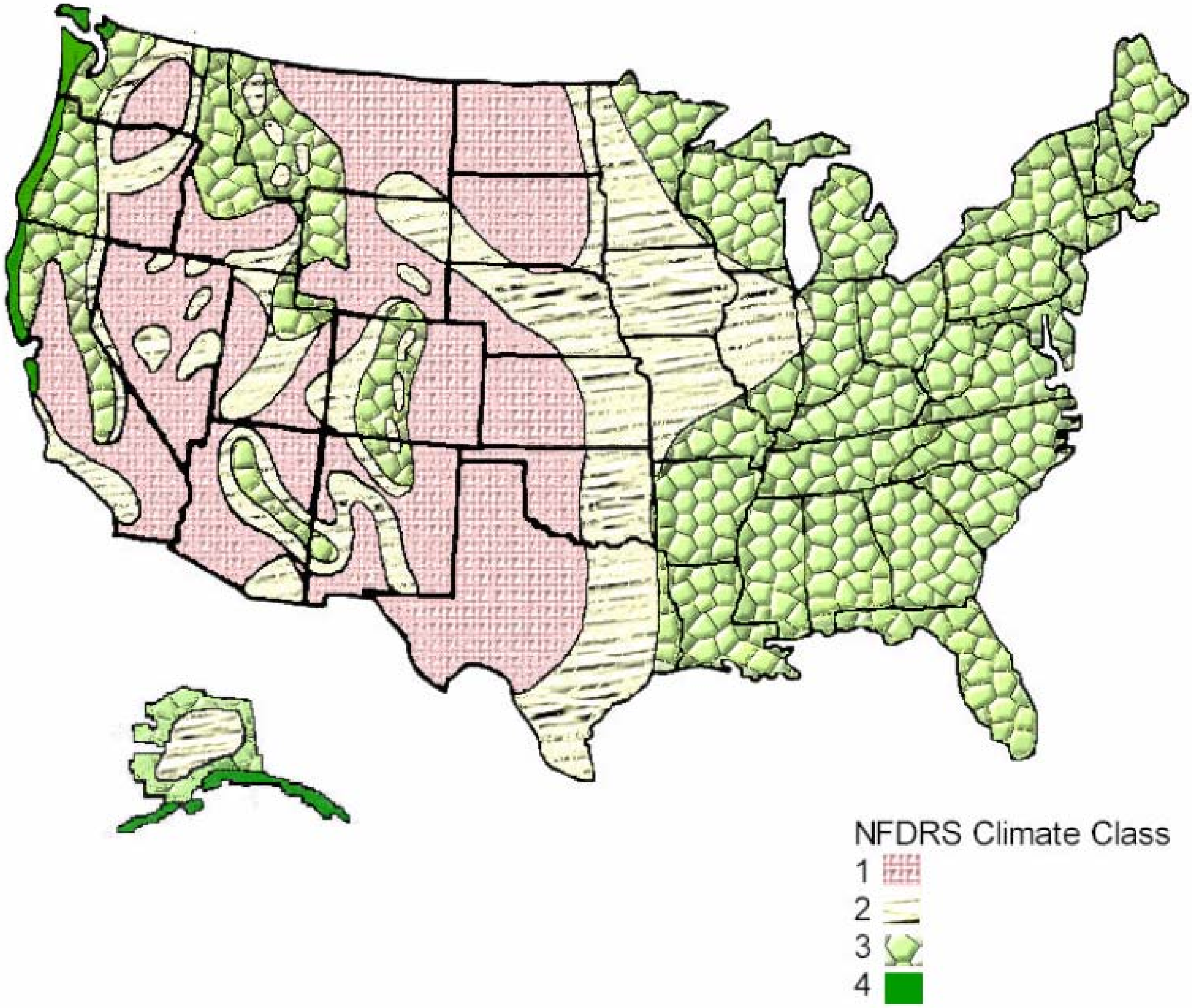
APPENDIX K: Climate Classes

PART 2: Map of Climate Classes

The following map was excerpted from: "Gaining an Understanding of the National Fire Danger Rating System;" PMS-932/NFES-2665; National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group; May 2002; p. 58.



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Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX L: WFMI Access

This appendix contains information pertaining to user access for the fire reporting module of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI) system.

Click on a link below to jump to the desired document:

Part 1: Rules and Guidelines for BLM Computer Systems)
Part 2: WFMI User Access Request Form (BIA version

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APPENDIX L: WFMI Access

PART 1: Rules and Guidelines for BLM Computer Systems

This appendix contains the general rules and guidelines for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) computer systems, including the Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI) system and its fire reporting module.

Please read this document and retain a copy for your files prior to submitting a WFMI User Access Request Form. On the WFMI User Access Request Form, you must certify that you understand these requirements and will abide by them when using the WFMI fire reporting module.

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GENERAL RULES AND GUIDELINES GOVERNING THE USE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT COMPUTER SYSTEMS

According to the Department of Interior Manual 375 DM 19.10B, "*It is the responsibility of each employee to report all suspected, actual or threatened incidents involving automated information systems to the authorities indicated below*."

$ **Bureau of Land Management (BLM) employees shall report observed computer security incidents or suspected computer security violations immediately to the Installation Information Technology (IT) Security Manager and to their supervisors.**

$ **The BLM Installation IT Security Manager may recommend the removal of any individual's User ID and password from any BLM computer system and/or application system in the event of a security incident.**

$ **Unauthorized access or misuse of BLM computer systems may subject violators to criminal, civil or administrative action. Criminal Penalties include fines and/or imprisonment of up to 20 years. Disciplinary action for administrative violations of the following rules may range from a verbal or written warning, removal of system access for a specific period of time, reassignment to other duties, or other action as deemed appropriate.**

Violations of the following rules are considered computer security incidents:

1. **CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.** No classified National Security information will be entered into any BLM computer system.

2. **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.** Computer hardware, software, and data of the BLM are considered to be the property of the U.S. Government. BLM computer systems shall be used for official business only. No games, personal software, private data, unlicenced proprietary software, or otherwise non-government information will be used on or entered into any Government-owned computer system. Any use of computers, software or data for other than official business is expressly prohibited, except as permitted by the BLM Internet Acceptable Use Policy.

3. **PROPRIETARY PROPERTY.** Commercially developed and licensed software shall be treated as proprietary property of its developer. Title 17 of the U.S. Code states that "It is illegal to make or distribute copies of copyrighted material without authorization." The only exception is the user's right to make a backup for archival purposes, assuming one is not provided by the manufacturer. It is illegal to make copies of software for any other purpose without permission of the publisher. Unauthorized duplication of software is a Federal crime. Penalties include fines of up to $100,000 per infringement and jail terms of up to 5 years.

4. **ACCOUNTABILITY.** Individual User IDs and passwords shall be assigned only to persons having a valid requirement to access BLM computer systems. All activity accomplished under this User ID is directly attributable to the user to whom it is assigned.

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES, which if not followed can lead to security incidents, are listed below. Noncompliance with these practices may result in removal of access and/or disciplinary or legal action being taken, consistent with the nature and scope of such activity.

1. **INDIVIDUAL USER IDs AND PASSWORDS.** Do not share your individual User IDs and passwords. They are to be used only by the individual owner. User IDs and passwords should not be written down except on the original assignment document. Once memorized, this document should be destroyed or, at a minimum, be kept in a locked safe or cabinet.

   Under no circumstances should User IDs and passwords be posted ANYWHERE! Nor should they be kept in accessible locations. Never use personal information (e.g., telephone numbers, names of family members, pets, etc.) or dictionary words for your passwords. Passwords should be eight characters in length and consist of at least one numeric character, a special character, and both upper and lower case letters. Passwords should be changed at required intervals. If you believe your User ID and password have been compromised, change your password, notify your supervisor, and report the incident to the Installation IT Security Manager.

2. **UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS.** Access to BLM computer systems requires management approval. Do not attempt to gain access to any Information Technology system for which you do not have an approved and authorization to access.

3. **LOG OFF** when not actively working on the computer system. At a minimum, lock your workstation when leaving your work area for short periods of time or invoke the computer system's locking screen saver. **Remember, you are responsible for all activity logged under your User ID.**

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Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fire Occurrence Reporting System – User's Guide

APPENDIX L: WFMI Access

PART 2: WFMI User Access Request Form (BIA version)

This appendix contains the BIA's version of the Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI) System User Access Request Form. Submit this form to have a WFMI user profile and log-in ID created, modified, or deleted.

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(BIA version, 06/2005)

National Interagency Fire Center
BLM - Office of Fire and Aviation

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (WFMI) SYSTEM

FIRE REPORTING MODULE USER ACCESS REQUEST FORM

ACCESS REQUEST / INFORMATION CHANGE* / TERMINATION REQUEST**

(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE)

Applicant Information:

Name: ________________________ ________________________ _____
Last First MI

Email: ______________________ Phone: (___) ___-_____ Fax: (___) ___-_____

Do you currently have a WFMI account (i.e., weather, lightning)? Yes _____ No _____

*If yes, what is your **system / log-on ID name** (i.e., JDOE, etc.)?* ____________________
*If no, do you need access to: **WFMI weather**?* Yes ___ No ___ ***WFMI lightning**?* Yes ___ No ___

Employment Status (please check one): Federal _____ Tribal _____ State _____ Contractor _____

*If this is a **temporary assignment** (i.e., detail), provide an estimated date of termination*: ______________

Home Unit Information:

Bureau: ______ Regional/State Office: ________________ Reporting Unit/Park/Field Office: __________________

Home Unit Mailing Address: ____
____

Fire Occurrence Access Request:

Requesting Access for the Following Units:			*WFMI Functions*		
Bureau	***Regional/State Office***	***Reporting Unit/Field Office/Park (Unit ID)***	***View***	***Edit***	***Export***

Concurrence with Request for Access:

I certify that the above individual needs an account on the WFMI Fire Reporting System.

______________________ ______________________ ______________________
Printed Name Title
Email address

______________________ ______________________ (___) ___-_____
Signature Date Phone Number

Please initial to acknowledge you have read the *General Rules and Guidelines Governing The Use of BLM Computer Systems Form*. These rules & guidelines apply to **ALL WFMI FIRE REPORTING MODULE USERS.**

Applicant's Initials:_______ Responsible Official's Initials:_______

*Full name, phone number, email and requested changes are required for an information change request.
**Full name, phone number and email are required for a login termination request.

SDU Use Only: Please forward to NIFC IT Security Manager
Login Name: Date Added:

Please fax signed form to Steve Larrabee at (208) 433-6543 or mail it to
BIA–NIFC, Attn: Steve Larrabee, 3833 S. Development Avenue Boise, ID 83705-5354

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(**End of Appendices)

(***End of complete document)